



# THE NOR'-WEST FARMER

*Rural Magazine  
Western Canada.*

January

1936

In This Issue—

A Fortune In  
Foxes

Losers This Year;  
Catchem Next

Skill Saves  
Stephensons Steps

A Close Shave

An Experiment  
With Time

Pagan Bard's Ode  
To The Sun



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# SHARES SECRET

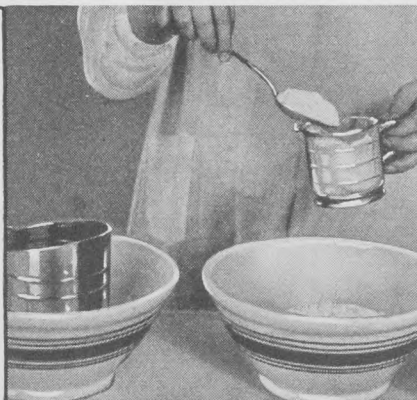
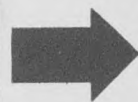
...tells her sure way to make  
light, flaky Biscuits

*"Don't risk failures with inferior baking powder. Use  
MAGIC and you can always depend on good results—"*  
says Miss M. McFarlane of St. Michael's Hospital, Toronto.

WHEN YOU BAKE  
AT HOME—Use  
Miss McFarlane's recipe

2 cups flour  
4 teaspoons MAGIC  
BAKING POWDER  
½ teaspoon salt  
1 tablespoon butter  
1 tablespoon lard  
¾ cup cold milk  
(or half milk  
and half water)

THIS  
IS  
HOW  
SHE  
MAKES  
IT



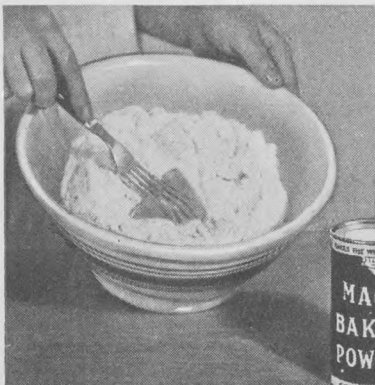
1. Sift the flour once, then measure and put it into flour sifter which has been placed in an empty bowl.



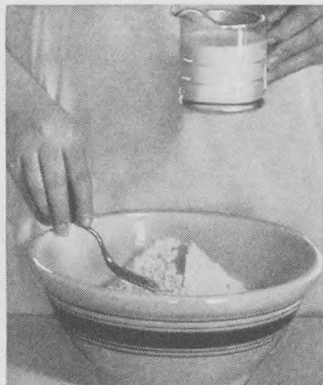
2. Measure MAGIC BAKING POWDER and salt, add to flour. (Canada's leading cookery experts specify MAGIC—it gives superior results.)



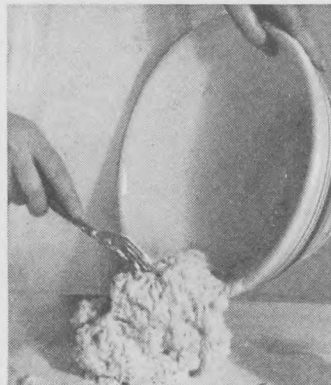
3. Sift all the dry ingredients: that is, the flour, MAGIC BAKING POWDER and salt into a bowl.



4. Measure the shortening, and add to the dry ingredients. Using steel fork, mix shortening lightly and thoroughly with dry ingredients.



5. Measure milk, and add slowly to the sifted dry ingredients to make soft dough. Mix lightly with fork.



6. Turn dough out on slightly floured board and toss lightly until outside looks smooth.



7. Pat dough lightly with hands to about ½ inch thick, or roll out very lightly with floured rolling pin.



8. Cut with biscuit cutter dipped in flour. Place on greased pan, far apart for a crusty biscuit, close together for a thicker, softer biscuit.



9. Bake in hot oven at 475° F., about 12 to 15 minutes, or until the biscuits are nicely browned on top and bottom. (See Magic Cook Book, pages 1 and 2, for other good biscuit recipes.)



10. Here they are—biscuits, light, tender and flaky. Always—for best results, use MAGIC BAKING POWDER whenever you bake at home—then you are sure of perfect leavening!

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## FEEDING RUST

MANY people unfamiliar with rusted crops believe that the grain and straw from such crops is not only very poor feed but is also more or less dangerous to feed to live stock. Prof. J. W. G. McEwan of the University of Saskatchewan, undertook to obtain what information he could on the value of rusted grain and rusted straw as a feed for live stock, and what danger if any there might be in feeding rust spores.

Reports he received from American Experiment Stations all indicated that rusted straw was slightly higher in protein than unrusted straw. He had nine samples of rust-free straw analyzed and they averaged 5.59 per cent protein. Six samples of severely-rusted wheat straw cut late averaged 6.98 per cent protein and two samples of about the same rust infection, but cut before growth stopped completely, averaged 7.75 per cent protein. The crude fibre in each case was about 35 per cent. Samples of wheat cut in the milk stage and made into hay, also heavily rusted, had an average of 9.61 per cent protein and 28.4 per cent crude fibre. It would appear that rusted straw in Saskatchewan was also higher in protein than clean straw and therefore should have a slightly higher feeding value.

### Lambs Unharmful by Rust

HOWEVER, this chemical analysis does not answer the question in many peoples minds, "Is rust poisonous to stock?" With the idea of trying to find an answer to this question, Prof. McEwan had a quantity of rust-dust gathered from binders and threshing machines in the rust-infected areas of Saskatchewan, in August, 1935, and this was used in experimental feeding. The scope of the trial was limited by the small amount of rust-dust obtained. Only four lambs were fed what hay they would eat and a half a pound of grain a day. The experiment was started October 3. One lamb was given a heaping teaspoonful of red rust-dust on his chop once a day. Another lamb had

to take a dose of two heaping teaspoonfuls of red rust-dust twice a day in water. This was given as a drench. The other two lambs were fed as checks. They obtained no rust-dust, just hay and grain.

The supply of rust spores ran out at the end of the fourth week and the lambs were slaughtered. There was no apparent difference in the rate of gains nor in the appearance of any of these lambs and, "their carcasses were very attractive and of a type and finish most acceptable on the market." The internal organs of all animals appeared quite normal. Portions of their spleen, liver, kidneys and lymph glands were taken for laboratory study by Dr. Fulton of the Department of Animal Pathology at the University of Saskatchewan. These were sectioned and upon examination revealed no abnormal conditions.

### Feeding Results Surprisingly Good

MANITOBA farmers and those of the Western United States have fed lots of rusted straw in past years and although stock do not like it as well as good clean straw it is regarded as highly more healthy than unrusted straw for feeding purposes. Its value depends mainly upon when it is cut but also on how severely it is infected by rust and the stage of maturity when attacked. If cut early, rusted straw is a useful feed and if cut late will be little better or worse than ordinary straw. Straw after all, especially wheat and rye straw is of low feeding value at best and should, when possible, be mixed with or supplemented by other better feeds.

There need be no fear about feeding threshed grains from rusted crops, even though of low grade, because they have about the same value as grains of similar grade and quality resulting from other causes, including frost. Numerous feeding experiments have shown that low grade wheat, pound for pound has equal or almost equal feeding value to high grade wheat, but this is not true of oats or barley because of their hulls and higher fibre content.

## ALFALFA SEED

THE grey bush soils of Northeastern Saskatchewan lying north of the Saskatchewan River and east of Prince Albert are proving to be particularly valuable for the production of Alfalfa seed. Unlike many bush soils they are not acid. Alfalfa does not like an acid soil. These grey bush soils are lacking in nitrogen and do not produce satisfactory grain crops. Recent work in Alberta has shown that grain yields can be greatly increased on these soils by plowing down sweet clover, which will also grow on them, and then using ammonium phosphate fertilizer. Alfalfa has the ability to use nitrogen from the air if necessary and this may account for the fact that alfalfa does well on these soils. Just why alfalfa sets seed so freely when grown on these infertile soils is not as easy to explain. The darker richer soils of Northeastern Saskatchewan also grow alfalfa well and much seed is produced but apparently on these richer soils seed does not set as freely nor mature as well as on the poorer grey bush soils.

Although alfalfa seed production on these white soils is only a recent development, yields averaging from 250 to 550 lbs. per acre are apparently common whereas comparative yields on the black soils run from 100 to 350 lbs. per acre.

### 400 Lbs. Alfalfa Seed Per Acre

T. M. STEVENSON, Agrostologist of the Dominion Forage Crops Laboratory, Saskatoon, with Dean Shaw of the University and two other members of his staff made a trip through Northeastern Saskatchewan last fall investigating the production of alfalfa seed in these new areas. Most of the settlers on these white soils have only a few acres cleared although they found one farmer who had been there some

years with about 40 acres in alfalfa which it was estimated would yield 400 lbs. to the acre. In most cases they found that the seed was broadcast at the rate of 5 to 6 lbs. of seed per acre. There is ample moisture in most years in this area to maintain a good stand and the solid seeding is much more economical of labor than seeding in rows and cultivating. In fact it would seem that all that is required in these areas is to seed the alfalfa on spring plowing in June and harvest the seed yearly thereafter. The usual treatment is to harrow thoroughly in two directions with a spike tooth harrow to destroy weeds and wild grass.

### Bright Prospects

THE seed crop is harvested in early September with a mower or binder but not tied into sheaves. An ordinary grain separator may be used to thresh alfalfa seed but the crop must be dry. One of the difficulties in this new district is that many settlers have only a few acres cleared and have no machinery for harvesting or threshing. Most of the alfalfa plots in the district were first sown from seed supplied by the Dominion Seed Branch, Saskatoon. Now they require implements to handle the crop and they are organizing a co-operative association so that settlers who have not yet been able to buy equipment may join together and own the necessary machinery. They also plan on marketing their alfalfa seed co-operatively.

According to Nelson Young, formerly head of the Seed Branch at Saskatoon and now acting Seed Commissioner, Dominion Seed Branch, Ottawa, Northeastern Saskatchewan, is producing more alfalfa seed than any other part of Western Canada.

## THE NOR'-WEST FARMER

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# A FORTUNE IN FOXES

by T. L. TOWNSEND

**I**F YOU DRIVE WEST FROM CALGARY BETWEEN THE Bow and Elbow rivers, follow the right roads and make all the turns you will come almost unawares upon a moderately deep valley and as you drop over the brow of the hill one of the finest farm layouts in Western Canada will break into view. If it is just an hour or two before the sun sets behind the majestic mountain peaks that seem to tower above you, and with the rough foothill country all about you it will be all the more impressive.

You will be looking down upon the main unit of the largest fox farm in the British Empire and exceeded only by one other which is in the United States. You will see hundreds of symmetrically arranged fox pens with black dots everywhere representing thousands of silver foxes. Fox farms are not unusual now in Western Canada but this one, although you may not know just why, has something in both its size and layout that makes it different.

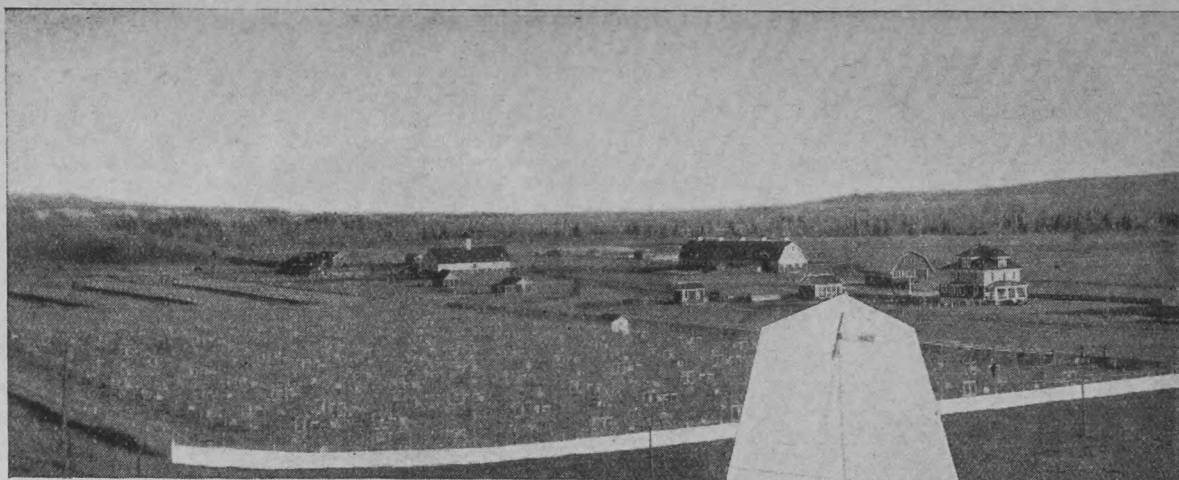
A large, good looking house with a rather ornamental stone fence around it is in the front. A couple of large barns full of dairy cattle are just behind and many other smaller buildings of which you have no idea what they might be for are between these buildings and the fox pens. If it is in the fall of the year and you are lucky you may see several hundred or even a thousand foxes running loose in two large enclosures. One on a hill back of the buildings and the other among the well treed bottom land on the other side of the ranch. I was not so fortunate. The foxes in these fields were all out of sight.

This is the largest unit of the Colpitts Bros. farms of which Jas. C. Colpitts is the leading light. I venture the guess that their annual income from their farms is larger than any other farm business in Canada if you can call fur-farming, farming. They now pelt around 8,000 silver foxes a year from all their farms. These alone will bring in an income which the highest paid movie actress of Hollywood would probably not sneeze at even if they are among the best customers of the silver fox breeders, particularly for the choicest skins. Last year the top prices received for the best pelts was around \$150 to \$160, a few very choice ones bring more. Of course the average price for all the pelts sold by the Colpitts would be much lower than these figures, and the average for all silver fox skins lower still.

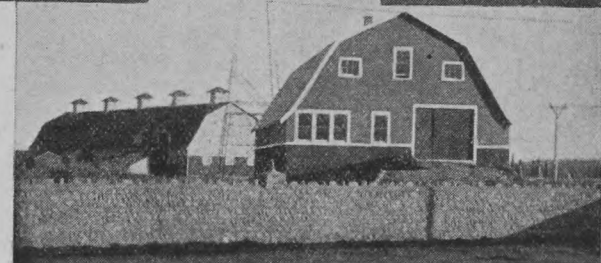
Then they have around 300 head of Holsteins on their two large dairy farms which makes them also among the largest Holstein breeders in the British Empire. The revenue from these might equal the split that a second rate boxer could take if he had a good gate. In addition they own upwards of 6,000 acres of good farm land in the neighborhood of Calgary that is not what one would call a liability under their management. More recently they have built up a retail milk distributing business in the city of Calgary that has been nosing the competition out of first place for volume of business handled.

**T**HE COLPITTS BROS. ARE NATIVES OF New Brunswick and started into the fox business at Salisbury, N.B., just before the outbreak of the Great War in 1914. They paid \$15,000 for three silver foxes, two males and one female. They had to use red foxes in their effort to make a profit on this investment. I asked why they bought two males and only one female and J. C. Colpitts answered there was no choice, such was the demand at the time for foxes especially females. The War inflated most businesses but deflated the boom in foxes. It was unpatriotic to wear expensive fox furs during the War and the bottom dropped right out of fox business which was just getting underway.

Silver fox farming is only about 25 years old. In 1910 two Prince Edward Islanders sent 25 fox skins to the London sales. These were so much better than anything seen before that the bidding was frantic and the best pelt went to the unheard of price of \$2,624



Upper, a birdseye view of the Colpitts main ranch at Calgary with the hundreds of fox pens in the foreground and, slaughter house, bake shop, granaries, dairy barn and farm house in the background. Lower right, the ornamental stone fence at the back of the house and one of the large dairy barns at the rear.



and the 25 averaged \$1,386. It was rumored that these foxes had been raised in captivity and represented a superior strain. This started the boom of the fox business and prices of breeders rose to ridiculous prices; a young pair brought as high as \$15,000 and proven breeders as high as \$35,000 a pair.

These inflated prices did not last long. The War completely burst the bubble ruining many and disillusioning others who had visions of fortunes in this new business. The story of the many early failures is nearly forgotten since foxes are now raised as readily in captivity as most any other domestic animal but like all creatures they have to be understood and given proper feed and care. During the War when silver fox prices were deflated and everything else inflated there were a few far-seeing individuals who quietly set about buying foxes at these low prices and increasing their own stocks as rapidly as possible. This the Colpitts did and in 1922 they moved 130 pairs of breeders to their Calgary farm, landing in Calgary on Armistice Day, November 11, of that year. They still have a large farm at Salisbury, N.B., but have been expanding rapidly in the West ever since.

According to Jas. C. Colpitts, "The West is a great place for foxes." That is why they decided to come west, as well as the fact the demand for breeding foxes was also greater here at that time than in the East. The climate is dryer which makes for better fur and freedom from disease. Fox food is cheaper also.

**T**HE COLPITTS' FOXES LIVE LARGELY ON MEAT, CEREALS and vegetables, all of which are as cheap or cheaper in the West than in the East. A fox requires about

their business devoted to producing meat for the fox breeders and dog fanciers. The fox business is rather an important meat market.

There are at present around 105,000 silver foxes pelted in Canada each year and the number is growing. Canadian foxes alone require probably four hundred million pounds of fox food. Back in 1921, just three per cent of the value of all furs produced in Canada came from fur farms and now it is over 30 per cent. The fur goes out of Canada and the money comes in to the tune of from \$12,000,000 to \$20,000,000 a year depending on market prices and volume of furs sold.

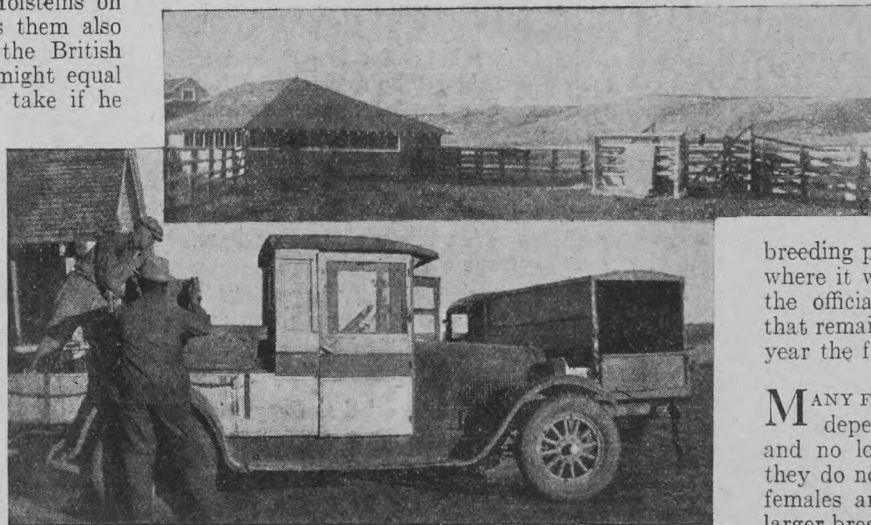
**T**HE SILVER FOX OF TODAY IS A SOMEWHAT LARGER and a much more beautiful animal than it used to be. The jet black head and neck and underfur and long silver guard hairs over the flanks and thighs and a white tipped tail makes a fur difficult to duplicate with cheap imitations although it is being tried. Innocent victims buy the imitation because they have heard it cannot be imitated. There has been a breed of rabbits developed that have a similar coloring to silver foxes but the fur is still rabbit fur.

The original black and silver fox were "sports" from the red fox, often only one of such in a litter. It was the exception if one of these early blacks developed into what would be called a good silver pelt of today. By modern breeding methods the present day silver fox is just as much a breed of live stock as Hereford cattle or Clydesdale horses. The breeders have their own breed association and have more registered animals than any other pure bred breed association in Canada.

Every silver fox before it may be registered with the National Live Stock Records Office at Ottawa must not only be from registered parents but must also be inspected and if the fox does not measure up to a rather high standard of excellence an arrow design is punched in its ear and it must not be sold for breeding purposes but must be pelted on the property where it was bred. If it does qualify for registration the official tattoos letters and numbers in its ear that remain with it for life. These letters designate the year the fox was born, who bred it and its parentage.

**M**ANY FOX BREEDERS NOW, INCLUDING THE COLPITTS, depend almost entirely upon the pelting business and no longer sell breeding foxes. For this reason they do not register any but their breeding males and females and in some cases not these. Some of the larger breeders develop superior strains of foxes within their own ranch which produce very fine fur that commands a premium on the market and they are not at all anxious to sell breeding stock of a superior strain thus enabling others to compete with them in the fur market.

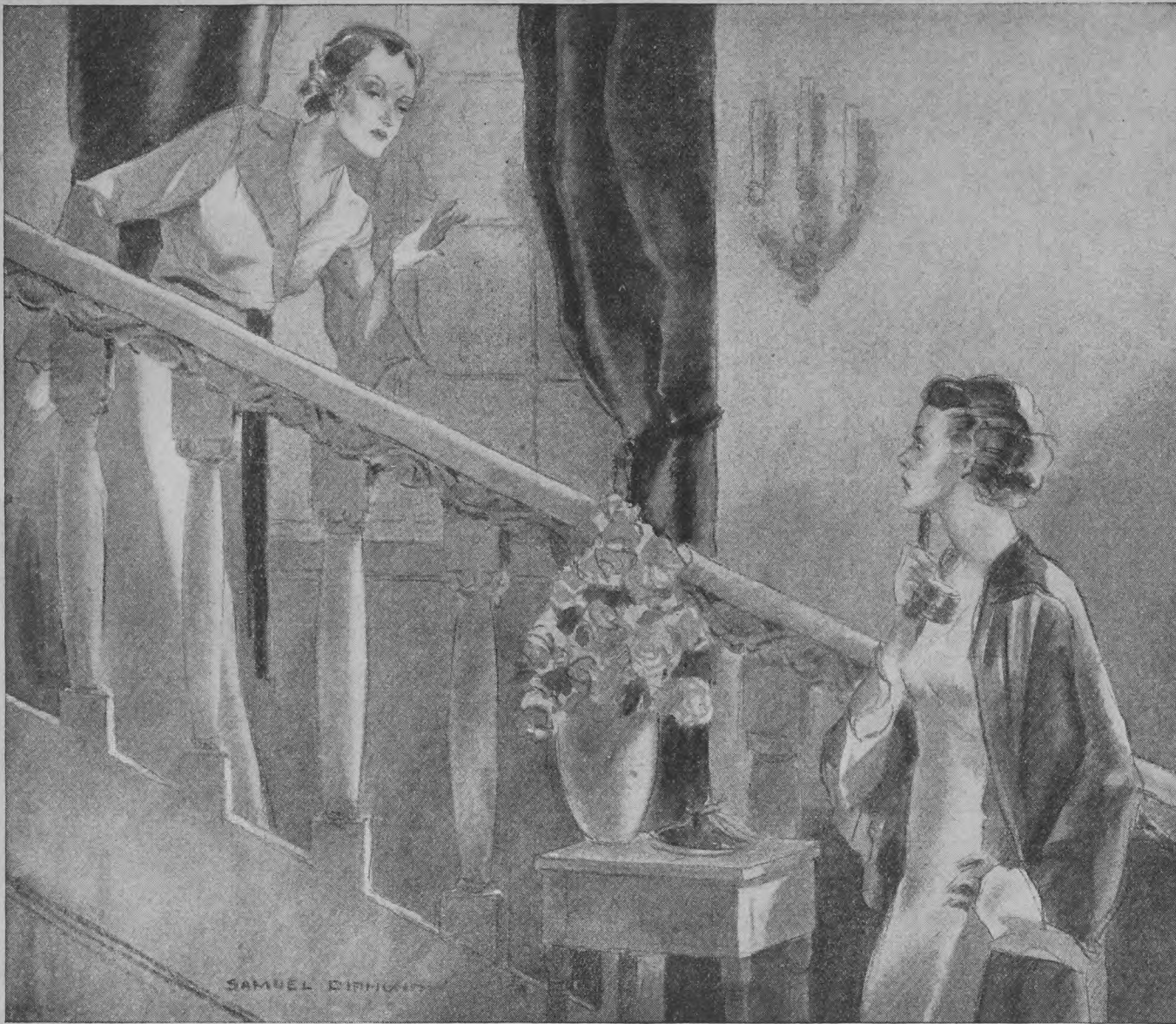
It is also true the larger breeders are larger because they have been successful feeders and have learned how to run the business efficiently. For this reason if experience has shown them how best to feed and handle their foxes they do not rush over to every other fox breeder and tell him all they have discovered. But the facts are there is nothing mysterious about raising foxes and anyone can obtain about all there is to know (Continued on page 25)



Upper picture is taken inside the corrals showing meat and slaughter house at the left. Lower picture, two men loading troughs or tubs of fox food into a truck to be taken to the fox pens at feeding time.

one pound of food daily except when the female has her young to feed when she receives more. Meat is a large item in the fox ration. At first when the Colpitts came West horses and low priced cattle supplied most of the meat for their foxes but the fox business has pretty well cleaned up the surplus horses except the occasional, old worn-out ones and foxmen now have to depend upon other sources of meat. All the larger abattoirs have a portion of the plant and





"You called him a detective," Peggy explained. "And I wondered if you couldn't get him to come out here and help us find the ring."

You see, darling," she added sitting on the bed near Peggy, and taking both of the younger girl's hands in her own, "I'm frightfully anxious about it all, because what I really came home for was to see about you. I have the most wonderful opportunity right now. They want me to make a new picture—in England! I'm dying to do it, but I just couldn't say yes until I came here and saw how things were with you. I made up my mind that if you were unhappy I'd give up my work for awhile and stay here and look after you. Then to find that you are engaged—well, it just seems that everything is working out all right for me to go on to England. Or is it, little Peggy? You see, I must know."

Peggy gulped. "Oh, yes, of course, Maxine. I am perfectly happy. I don't really need you here, although you know how heavenly it is having you. You needn't worry about Gran and the man I'm going to marry. Everything there is splendid, only we—well we just wanted to keep it to ourselves right at first. So don't mind if I don't tell even you his name right now."

Maxine eyed her sister searchingly, then leaning forward kissed her gently. "All right, Baby, whatever you say. You know I trust your judgment and I know you wouldn't do anything ever that would cause either Gran or me any unhappiness."

# SAPPHIRES AND DIAMONDS

by DOROTHY CRIDDLE TROWBRIDGE

(Third Part of Four)

## THE STORY SO FAR:

Margaret Horton, energetic granddaughter of an oldtime aristocratic Southern grandmother, owner of a country estate with colonial house and all the pride of ancestry, smashes a golf ball through the windshield of a passing car driven by Harry Wilson. . . . he loaned Margaret a diamond and sapphire ring, which his fiance had returned to him, so that she might wear it during the visit of a school room-mate to whom she had written about her imaginary engagement just to keep up with this chum who was actually engaged. Harry departs and another motorist, with a California license plate, comes along asking for "The Horton Place" and locating it, goes on. This introduces a new bit of curiosity. Turning this over in her mind she goes in to dinner and finding she is late hastily throws her sweater with the borrowed ring in its pocket, into a lower drawer and hastens down to join her grandmother in the dining room. After dinner Peggy hastens to get off to town and taking the sweater out of the drawer discovers the ring is badly bent. She gets it straightened at the local jewellery store in time to meet her guest, Nancy, at the train. Much to her surprise, sister Maxine steps off the same train, too. Maxine sees her sister's ring at once and Peggy discovers that her guest, Nancy, has broken her engagement and is not wearing a ring but notices that she looks rather intently at her ring. Peggy is feeling a bit panicky by now as they all go home to meet Gran. Soon after arrival Nancy discovers there are no parties planned because Peggy's fiance is away. Now go on with the story.

PEGGY WAS CLOSE TO TEARS. EVERYTHING WAS wrong. She did not mind spending evenings at home, although she did want to go some, but it had not dawned on her that she should have something planned for every minute of Nancy's visit. How could she?

"You see it's on account of my engagement. He is frightfully jealous. Perhaps with Maxine here we may be able to fix up something. I'm sorry."

Nancy pouted in silence the rest of the evening. At quarter to ten Mrs. Horton suggested that it was time for bed, since both guests must be tired. Maxine caught Peggy's eye and smiled. A smile of remembrance. This was the hour when Mrs. Horton always suggested it was time for bed. But the light always burned in her own room long after the other lights

were out, and both girls had often wondered why Gran always insisted on going up to bed so early, and then remained awake so late. But no one ever questioned Gran's decisions.

Nancy and Peggy talked as they walked back and forth between their rooms while they undressed. At least Peggy talked. She kept up a rapid fire of boarding school talk, asking of this girl, and telling what she knew of another. She remembered Nancy's disposition of old. She must fix up something for them to do.

"Do you mind if I run downstairs and telephone, Peggy?" Nancy interrupted her. "I—I forgot to phone home that I arrived all right. You needn't come with me," she added slipping into a negligee. "I noticed where the phone was, tonight."

"Go right on down then," Peggy urged. "I'll run in and say good night to Maxine, while you phone."

She hurried across the hall to her sister's room when Nancy started down the stairs.

"Oh, here you are," Maxine cried as Peggy entered. "I was hoping you'd get in for a good night chat. There are a million things I want to tell you and ask you."

"That's the way I feel," Peggy declared, curling herself up on the foot of her sister's bed, and watching Maxine unpack her things and put them out into the room.

"First of all," Maxine continued, "I want to know about this young man you are going to marry. Of course I realize that Gran, darling that she is, is hard to make see things as we see them. Nevertheless I would never want either of us to marry anyone of whom she disapproved. I honestly feel that Gran can judge people's characters better than anyone I've ever known. So I do hope he isn't some one she doesn't like. Have you told her anything about him?"

PEGGY FELT THAT IF SHE STAYED there another minute she would be crying her heart out in her sister's arms.

"I must run back to Nancy now," she said jumping to her feet. "Good night. It's grand to have you here, even for a short time, and I know the English picture will be swell."

She got out of the room somehow. Under the door of her grandmother's room she could see the faint flicker of a light, and she wanted awfully to knock on the door, and slip in there and tell Mrs. Horton what she had done. This was the first time she had ever done anything to deceive her grandmother and her sister and it gave her a feeling of panic. It had seemed rather fun this morning, there in the road, planning with Harry to put something over on Nancy. But actually carrying it out, she found was no fun. She had counted all afternoon on telling Maxine, and letting her decide what to do. And now her engagement was just the thing Maxine was delighting in. Peggy threw back her head and marched into her own room. All right, she would see it through!

"Are you there, Nancy?" she called.

"Yes, I'm in bed," Nancy replied. "Come on in." She sounded all right now. Evidently her telephone talk home had helped her disposition.

"Just a minute," Peggy called. She must put Harry's ring away in some safe place. She couldn't carry it around in her bag for a week. She would be sure to pull it out with a handkerchief or a powder puff. She looked about for a place to hide it, but her room seemed very open. The drawers of her bureau would be opened by Mary Lou when she put away the laundry. The cubby holes of her desk had letters and notepaper stuffed into them. It wasn't that she doubted the honesty of any of the servants. She knew that they would never take anything, no matter what she left lying about, but she did not want anyone to have an opportunity of seeing this ring. She remembered a pair of satin evening slippers she had had at school. There seemed to be no chance of wearing those now. She would stuff the ring into the toe of one of them and it would be safely out of sight.

Getting her bag from a drawer she reached in for the ring. Impatient at her (Continued on page 16)



# LOSEM THIS YEAR; CATCHEM NEXT

or



"Never die;  
killem all!"

Samuel  
Diamond

## FIFTY YEARS IN SWILL

by H. B. SMITH

CHINAMEN ON THE PRAIRIES ARE POPULARLY supposed to be first class hand laundrymen and fair to good eating-house keepers, but not specially outstanding in other lines. But at the Coast they bob up in many other activities, often to the exasperation or worse of the white brother. For example as hog finishers. Or more precisely in one branch of finishing, to wit, producing pork from swill. The Chinaman, they say over there, "savvies swill" and understands a good deal about the art of making hogs thrive on it and, it is supposed, of making money from the specialty.

At any rate, many representatives of the Chinese race have been swill-finishing hogs since swill first became a marketable commodity in Coast cities, which is for well over fifty years, and are still in business, from all appearances, doing well. How well, no one just knows, least of all the operator, who professes abysmal ignorance or keeps his own counsel as to what it costs to make a pound of gain on a hog, what swill really costs at the points where it is picked up, or other business details. But the race stays with the swill feeding business, which may suggest either that there must be money in it or that the operator couldn't be happy away from his swill barrels and hogs. The former appears to this reporter to be the more acceptable theory. Still one never knows about a Chinaman.

PERHAPS, for the information of the uninitiated, should there be such among our readers, the term "swill," as that commodity is known in commerce, should be defined. It is a technical term applied specifically to eating house slops. The Federal Health of Animals Branch defines the stuff as "collected garbage." In no sense should the commodity be confused with what you might call "farm swill," meaning that it differs markedly from the dishwater and other odds and ends which accumulate in farm swill barrels and eventually reach farm hog pens. It is a much richer article, provided farm swill has not been "fortified" by the addition of barley, chop or the like.

In the raw state, commercial swill of the better class, that is the sorts had from restaurant garbage cans, is a conglomerate mess of everything that goes into an eating house, the refuse from kitchen and dining-room, everything the customers refuse to eat or which goes bad on the operator before he can get rid of it. Bits of raw and cooked meat and fish, damaged pie casings, bread, buns, cakes, everything from soup to nuts along with knives, forks, spoons, crockery, the occasional bit of glass, odd napkins, cigarette butts, burnt matches and the like.

SWILL is not regarded as being extra high in feed value, is supposed to produce an over-fat, soft pork, and hogs fed exclusively upon it do not make as rapid gains as they would on sound grain, or screenings supplemented by skimmed milk or tankage. Chinamen fancy it as a hog feed because it is cheap. Also because many Chinese hog feeders interlock by blood relationship or corporately with city eating places and vegetable distributors. Hog feeding is a sort of adjunct in many instances to running some other business. It checks waste and a Chinaman dislikes waste almost as much as he hates being done on a deal. So he makes a large family party of many of his business enterprises.

Hence a hog finishing business may run somewhat after this fashion: One group of relatives or partners operate a vegetable farm; another are in the wholesale and retail distribution of the products of the same; a third runs an eating place or string of them, or what is almost as good, cooks in restaurants operated by white owners. So it works out that the cull and stale vegetables and fruits from the shop-keeping partners goes to the hog farm; so too the swill from the eating houses owned or cooked in. The hog farm ordinarily operates the vegetable farm and uses up its own wastes as hog feed. Add a few hundred Alberta-grown feeder hogs and the set-up is complete. It is a combination hard to beat in good times or bad. Especially hard to beat if the competing white operator buys both his hogs and feed on the prairies paying transportation charges on both.

A TYPICAL Chinese hog-feeding plant may be regarded as a model if you have in mind reducing overhead to the irreducible minimum and then halving that. First glance at one gives the impression that here is something that represents no cash outlay at all. Closer inspection rather serves to confirm the first impression, only more so. There is a building of sorts, of course. Ordinarily it conforms to a certain type. Is 24 feet or so in width and whatever length is required, with a three-foot passageway down the centre and pens for 10 or 15 hogs each on either side. Walls about six feet to the eaves and a bit sketchy as to the manner of boarding up. That is to say there is plenty of lateral ventilation. The roof slightly better; it is water-tight in spots. The floors usually of plank sloped towards the centre of the lengthwise alleyway down which runs a gutter emptying at one end of the building.

Equipment consists of a steel tank for cooking, some odds and ends of pails, barrels, swabs, hose, etc., and practically always at least two German police

dogs. Two dogs appear the minimum number for each plant. The dogs understand, but do not speak, the Cantonese lingo. They understand a lot of other things as well, such as dealing with night-time marauders, are young, vigorous and rather uninviting canines, not at all playful even in daytime, though your host assures you, or you imagine he is assuring you, that everything the dogs seems to be trying to do to you is meant as a nice spirit of fun.

PRACTICALLY all hogs handled through these finishing plants are from Alberta—northern Alberta preferably. Nowadays there is some considerable hubbub at the Coast regarding the health of Alberta hogs. Some say that all manner of death-dealing diseases like hemorrhagic septicemia, lung worms, other internal parasites, fever, this and that disorder have been brought into B.C. since Alberta hogs in numbers have been brought in for finishing. And as a result many hog feeders have gone out of business or gone bust trying to stay with it under this fresh handicap. We questioned a number of Chinese feeders on the point. "Never die; killem all" was the gist of their replies. The reader may interpret that one for himself. The reporter first took it to mean that Alberta hogs were healthful to a fault. But on reflection, notices it may have a similar meaning to the well-known verdict "not proven" sometimes rendered by Scots juries in murder trials. The Chinaman may have meant he was a bit quicker on the draw than the hog was in taking the death count.

Still, no evidence of disease was to be seen in the plants visited; all hogs sold from same must be inspected by qualified veterinarians before the meat can be sold; the plants, so we were told, can satisfactorily account for all hogs taken to them; the reasonable inference is that whatever happens Alberta hogs on other folks feeding plants, the Chinamen at least are able to keep their hogs alive for the period required to make gains of from 120 to 150 lbs. and their stock passes inspection when sold.

CHINAMEN prefer to buy white feeders weighing from 60 to 80 lbs., but if this grade and weight are hard to get, or the spread in price between feeders and butcher hogs is too wide—butchers at present are available at \$8 per hundred and feeders at \$10, which is too wide a spread—the Chinaman takes the heavier hogs, carrying them along to weights of 250 or 280 lbs., thereby producing the fine greasy pork which seems to be featured by Chinese meat shops and preferred by consumers, which is not to imply that Chinese consumers have (Continued on page 11)





Top—Chop bin, slop pot and water barrel in front of the hog lot. Above—Willow brush fence used as a windbreak to hog lot and cattle feeding yard. Circle—Tamworth herd boar.

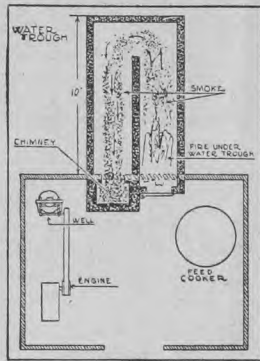
# Skill Saves Stephensons Steps

by LYMAN T. CHAPMAN

ONE MORNING IN LATE JUNE I DROPPED OFF THE train at 2.30 a.m., precisely, went to the hotel, registered, assigned myself a room (such is the hospitality of some country hotels) and proceeded to avail myself of the privileges pertaining thereto. Awakened at the appointed hour set down on the call sheet I was ready in due course to greet my host for the day, though it turned out to be only half a day. I had come out from Edmonton to visit Charles E. Stephenson's farm some eleven miles northwest of Mannville, in north-eastern Alberta in the Vermilion country, a mixed farming section of Alberta's park belt. This meeting had, of course, been pre-arranged by 'phone the day before, and soon I was to arrive at one of the most interesting farms it has been my privilege to visit for many a day. Mr. Stephenson was a carpenter in King's County, New Brunswick, before coming to Alberta, and for some time after—14 years in all—until he began farming on his present farm in 1911. He and his son now operate 640 acres, acquired by homesteading and purchasing in the years 1906, 1915, 1918 and 1928. But to say that he's a carpenter does not tell the whole story, for he is something of a mechanical genius.

BEFORE GOING INTO A DISCUSSION of the numerous labor-saving devices and wrinkles about the farmstead, let us take a look at the farm in general. The cultivated land is laid out more or less L-shaped and is strip-farmed, the strips running east and west on one bar of the "L" and north and south on the other. While this plan was not adopted for soil-drifting control alone—yet it has the effect, if, as and when needed—it makes for convenience in working the farm, in that the different fields all lead up to one or other of the driveways in from the road allowances on the north and west sides of the farm. Wheat, oats, barley or greenfeed and summerfallow is the crop rotation generally followed. Barnyard manure is spread on the land to be summerfallowed. The fight against weeds goes on continuously as on all well-tilled farms. Canada thistle is admitted to be the most difficult to control. Marquis and Garnet wheats, Banner oats and six-rowed barley are grown and the five-year average yields of these have been 26½ for wheat, 20 for barley and 45 for oats.

THOUGH THE FIELDS ARE CLEAN cut and business like, you do not really begin to appreciate the resourcefulness of this farmer until you look around the farm buildings and go into stables and feedlots where cattle, sheep and hogs are bred and fed for market. Our first stop was at the hog lot where the Tamworth-Yorkshire cross-bred hogs are turned out, weighing 220 lbs., between six and seven months and grading about 70 per cent selects. The first novelty was the willow brush fence and windbreak, illustrated herewith. Then there was the water piped right to the feed barrel when the chop is soaked in summer (it's cooked in winter). A half-and-half oats and barley mixture is fed. Tankage, salt and lime are the supplements used.



Above—Plan of pump house showing engine and pump, right; feed cooker, left; water trough, rear. Right—Front of pump house.

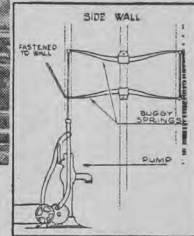
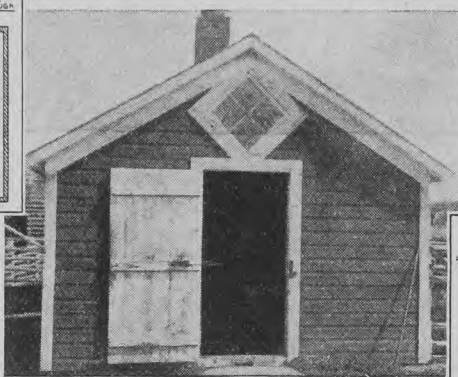
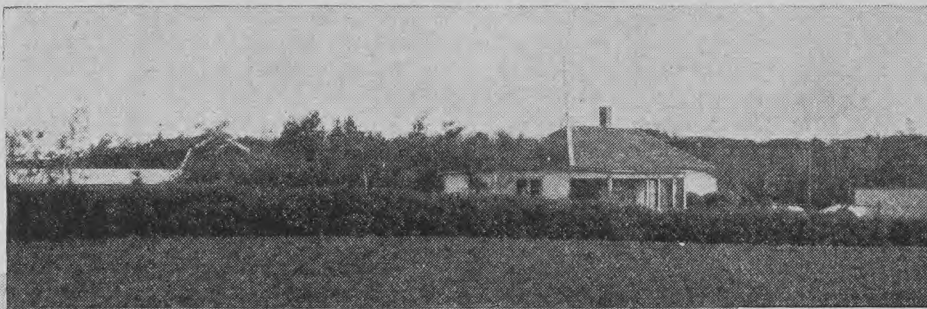


Diagram showing how buggy springs are used to lift the pump rod, thus saving pump jack and belt.

WHEN I STEPPED INTO THE PUMP HOUSE AND gradually absorbed the details of the arrangement, it was then that the mechanical ability of Mr. Stephenson began to show up.

A small gas engine operates the pump in the 97-foot well. It's a good well, but it's 65 feet down to the water. Thus the pump rod is considerable of a load for the pump jack, soon



Above—View of farmstead from south, showing white roof of implement shed with stable beyond, in background. Left—Another view of the home. Circle—Mr. and Mrs. C. Stephenson and son, J. Raymond, Mannville, Alta.



wearing out the jack and belt and in fact it was almost impossible to keep the belt tight enough for satisfactory operation. And so Mr. Stephenson took two springs from an old buggy and attached them to the wall in the manner illustrated in an accompanying diagram. It has to be seen working to be fully understood and appreciated. The two springs working in opposition to each other supply sufficient tension to just carry the weight of the pump rod, so that all the engine and pump jack have to

do is operate this counterbalanced rod: the rod drops almost of its own weight that is over and above that taken up by the spring, without any strain on the jack, and it comes up almost as easily with the assistance of the opposing spring action. There is none of the grinding and groaning that accompanies the operation of most pump jacks working against the dead weight of a heavy rod.

Over to the right of the door is the feed cooker. This both cooks the feed and warms the pumping outfit in cold weather. Then, at the base of the chimney, I noticed a steel door that looked like a stove or furnace door of some sort. My host explained another simple but rarely thought of plan for warming the water in the watering trough just at the back of the pump house. There is a fire-pit under the steel-bottomed, ten-foot trough. The fire pit occupies half the width of the trough and a partition running down the centre almost to the far end makes a horizontal flue so that the smoke and heat travel out to the far end around the end of the partition and back to the pump house chimney. The illustration of the pump house will show this tank heating arrangement better than it can be explained.

Just across the yard a hundred feet or less is a roomy implement shed, open front. In addition to resting on a solid foundation, it is anchored deep in the soil, so that it cannot go either up or down. Here is a one-handed wagon box lift made out of an old sleigh dump taken from a grain elevator. Rope slings dropped around either end of the box, a few turns on the crank and up goes the box where it may be locked until needed. A

brake on the bob sleds, operated by the horses as they ease back in the breechings going down a hill was another thing that seemed to appeal to horse sense. As the neckyoke ring pressed against the end of a rod that extends back the full length of the pole where it was attached to rods and levers two dogs were forced into the snow and ice just beside and about the middle of the runner. When the horses stepped up into their collars again, a coiled spring forced the pole-iron rod forward, automatically lifting the dogs clear of road.

OUT IN THE GRAN-ary and chop houses a gas engine from a dismantled grain elevator is used for operating the grinder. In order to facilitate starting the engine, the belt is fairly slack, but a heavy belt tightener operated by a strong lever is used to apply the necessary friction on the pulleys. That is a simple but obvious way of lessening starting troubles.

The compact stable was on a par with all other points visited so far. A good supply of hay is stacked just beside the barn and the horses are fed hay from the outside through slides illustrated herewith.

The slide for unloading bundle racks seemed to fill the bill when it comes to saving time and labor. That is also illustrated.

Around behind the machine shed a novel but efficient water supply system was discovered, for supplying rain water to the house for washing, etc. The

(Continued on page 23)



# An Experiment With Time

by V. W. HORWOOD  
Registered Architect

I HAVE READ THAT TITLE SOMEWHERE AND IT SEEMS a fitting one for this home. It is a heading with which to introduce the reflections which come to mind on looking at it for the first time.

The instant thought is: "Will houses ever be built on farms in this manner? Somehow we think it is all right for the city, but will farmers ever tolerate these modernistic houses—and is the blow about to fall?"

Many architects are like the description Henley gives: "Their heads are bloody but unbowed!" They can only see in what is called the traditional manner, forgetting that if we held to the traditions of our cave dwelling ancestors we would still be living in caves.

We will most likely wake up some day and find that this modern thought in building our homes has got beyond the picture stage and has become a reality in our country life. The difficulty seems to me to be that most people taking up a new idea ride it to death. I have tried to translate something of the idea into a modern farm home without going to any extreme—something that will fit and be compatible to our Western farm life.

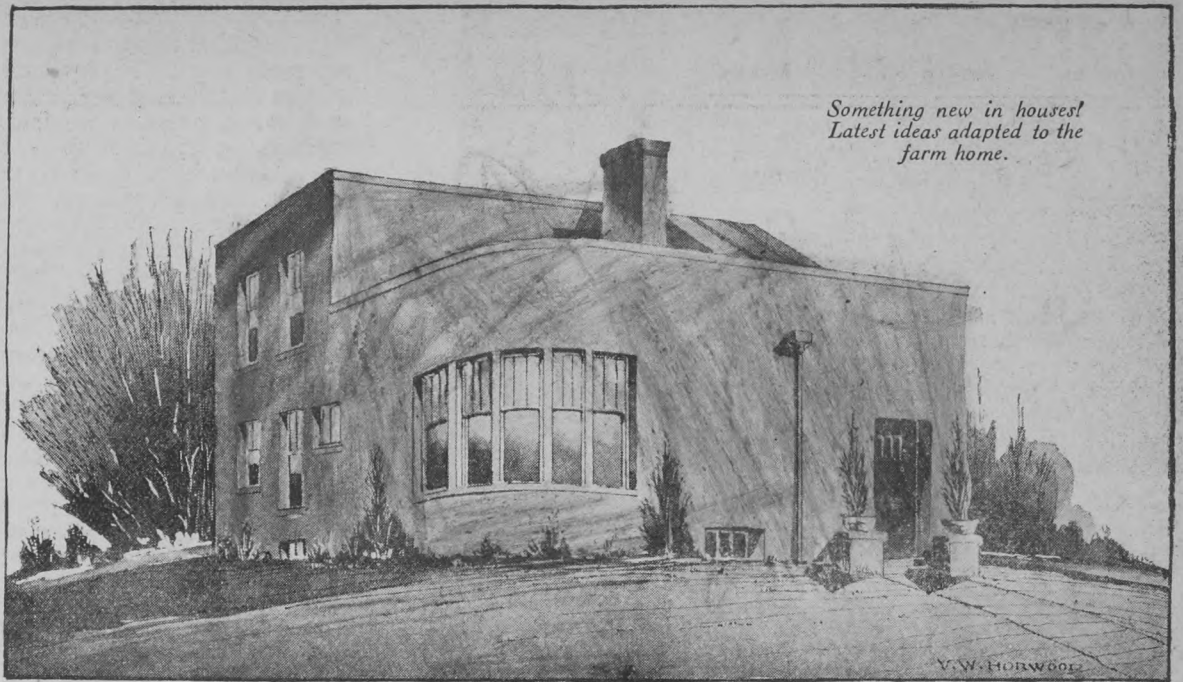
IT IS REALLY "AN EXPERIMENT WITH TIME" FOR IT IS a jumping of the hurdles which have hedged us in for so long. We have become so accustomed to wide eaves, pitched roofs and shadow breaks that the very simplicity of a design like this appalls us. Yet it is an ideal which has captivated, educated and trained men to consider it as a type in which rational living can be had. There is no doubt that in the East, in the South, and across the seas they are doing today what others may do tomorrow, but as in all new movements they are working against great odds.

I come to this house.

As you will see it is very simple yet it could be made very gay with its windows reflecting the draperies; the outside, just ivory white walls; only the glass in the windows shimmering. It may be a little unexpected because it has no visible roof—but withal it is a home—very interesting to me, and I hope to you, for its character expresses something just beyond the usual type that we are so used to.

Designing it was like reading the poet Yeats' "Land of Heart's Desire"—I love this little poem playlet—yet I do not know how to explain my reasons. Every line haunts me. Father Hart with his admonitions to the young bride Maire of how life runs on the farm.

... "They grew like their neighbors and were glad  
In minding children,  
working at the churn,  
And gossiping of wed-  
dings and of wakes;  
For life moves out of a  
red flare of dreams  
Into a common light of  
common hours,  
Until old age brings the  
red flare again." ...  
That line "red flare of  
dreams" is often what a  
designer evolves his ideals  
from. For some time I  
have been impelled to de-  
sign a farm home like this.



Something new in houses!  
Latest ideas adapted to the  
farm home.

THOSE WHO HAD THE GOOD FORTUNE TO SEE THE Century of Progress Exposition at Chicago a year ago have seen the modern in building fully exemplified to the utmost. It was startling yet fascinating. It was beyond even one's imagination. The materials were used frankly, iron, glass, concrete, aluminum, monel metal, and these materials were not only used but used in forms totally different from those we are accustomed to, giving limpidity of glass, beautiful finishes and smoothness of surfaces, scintillations of materials and brightness of colors. This is the ultimate effect of the new method, materials to be used in a natural way, the effects depending upon its utility and finish.

I have tried to embody this in a farm home planning. The outside walls are either concrete or stucco. As you will see there is an absence of break in the walls, the large surface of glass giving the needed contrasts. The roof is flat, and there is no objection to this unless you do not like the appearance. A flat roof can be constructed as economically and weather proof as a pitched one. The roof on the high part would be tar and gravel. It makes a permanent roof.

The method of putting on the roofing is as follows: First lay one thickness of resin sized sheathing paper lapping each sheet one inch over the preceding one and nailing only so often as may be necessary to hold in place until the tarred felt is put on; over the resin sized sheathing lay two thicknesses of tarred felt lapping each sheet 17 inches over the preceding one and nailing along the exposed edges of the sheets only so often as may be necessary to hold the sheets in position until remaining felt can be applied. Over the entire surface of the felt thus laid spread a uniform thickness of pitch mopped on. Then lay three full thicknesses of felt lapping each sheet 22 inches over the preceding one and nailing as laid, every three feet, not more than 10 inches from the upper edge. When the felt is thus laid and secured mop with pitch the full width of 20 inches under each lap. Then spread over the entire surface of the roof a uniform coating of pitch into which while hot embed the gravel. If the roof was of concrete the resin sheathing paper would be left off and the concrete coated with hot pitch. On the deck over the living room the roof is copper, laid on heavy moisture proof insulation or heavy asphalt saturated felt, and with seams so that allowance is made for expansion and contraction. A "ground" should be made for all metal roofs to protect from lightning. Galvanized

iron could be used in place of copper. Over the metal roofing a wooden floor is made of two by two-inch slats with a quarter-inch space between the slats and laid in sections so that it can be easily taken up. Between the ceiling and roof should have a thick insulation fill and be ventilated for condensation.

I WOULD LIKE TO BUILD THIS DESIGN IN CONCRETE, the whole house, walls, roof, stairs, floors, but I realize the difficulty of getting experienced craftsmen in the country. It could have its outside walls of hollow concrete block and then stuccoed, and if there was sand and gravel this might be worth considering.

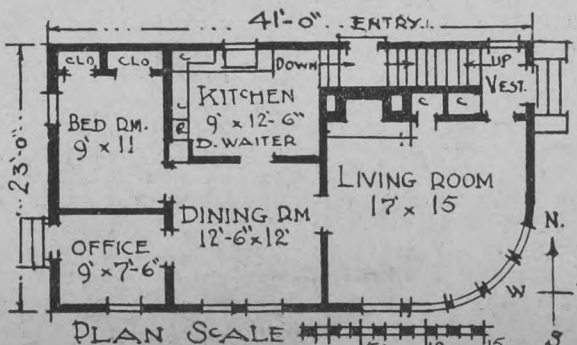
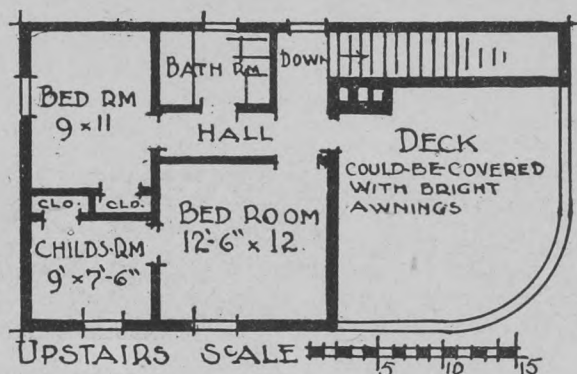
The placing or orientation of the plan is good. The kitchen should be electrified if at all possible, and eliminate all moulding as far as possible making the kitchen a gleam of color and metal. Over the whole house indirect lighting should be installed except for some lamps for personal use. Hardwood floors are laid on an insulation base over the rough floor, and the walls are all designed to be insulated and finished in plaster.

The living and dining room walls are in dull gold, no wood casings or base or sills are used in these rooms, the plaster finishing right up to the frames. The plaster is carried around fireplace which has no mantel. In the kitchen the walls are finished in a white cement, and the finished floor overlaid with linoleum.

There is a new wall covering called Muroleum which can be applied on any smooth non-shrinking and non-warping surfaces such as plaster, concrete, metal, gypsum or wood fibre boards. It is made by the linoleum manufacturers for walls of bathroom and kitchen, is guaranteed wash and stain proof. It comes in 15 colors and is rolled like ordinary linoleum.

I HAVE RECEIVED MANY INQUIRIES ON HOW TO PUT ON stucco. Stucco finish is made of Portland cement and sand and gravel or broken stone, and is permanent if properly applied. In Quebec and Ontario I have seen stucco finishes made with lime on crossed wooden lath that has resisted the weather for over 80 years.

We use cement now in place of lime and its artistic possibilities cannot be overestimated as the color combinations and surface finishes are many. The frame of the house must be on a good foundation—concrete or stone or brick, and above this if built in frame the studs must be rigidly braced and spaced at 16 inches on centres, the corners braced with the shiplap well nailed to do away with the danger of swaying. When the shiplap is in place cover the entire surface with heavy water proofed sheathing paper. This home is designed for metal or wire lath. Wood lath could be used but the difference in cost is not enough to make it advisable. Nail the wire lath to either seven-eighths by one inch wooden strips on nine-inch centres or staple securely to the sheathing half-inch metal furring strips nine inches on centres. Metal furring is flat wire or band iron crimped for stiffness. It is set on edge and secured by staples to the sheathing. The wire or metal lath is wired to these staples. The metal or wire lath should be dipped in paint made of equal parts of neat cement and water. Attach the lath immediately after dipping, and when lath is placed the first coat of stucco should be applied. Only a small quantity of mortar should be mixed at one time. A (Continued on page 18)





# EDITORIALS



## JANUARY, 1936

### Two, One Too Many

THE question of reducing the membership in provincial legislatures continues to be a live one. It is reported that a bill will be brought before the Alberta Legislature proposing to reduce the membership from 63 as at present down to 32 on the basis of two members from each of the 16 Federal constituencies. For several years, off and on, The Nor'-West Farmer has suggested that one member for each Federal constituency would be quite sufficient to run provincial affairs, on the grounds that that same number of members seem to be sufficient to look after the affairs of the respective provinces in the House of Commons at Ottawa. We still think one member from each Federal constituency would be ample. Why force two men to neglect their farms or businesses or professions to serve the public where one can do the job?

### 128 Auto Deaths in 40 Hours

DURING the first 40 hours of the new year 128 people were killed by automobiles in the United States. This is hardly up to normal for during the past few years the average has run pretty close to 100 a day. However, it's more than a gentle hint to everyone using the highway. Teamsters and pedestrians, as well as the car drivers, face extra danger during the winter period of icy roads, storms, etc. Then, too, modern motor cars slide along so smoothly and silently that unless the driver keeps a sharp lookout he is hardly conscious of his speed and, likewise, the other party has little warning and short notice of the approach. It's simply a matter of self-preservation.

### 1½ Billion of Debts

AT THE Dominion-Provincial conference in Ottawa last month, delegates backed away from the proposal to convert a total of approximately one and a half billion dollars (\$1,500,000,000) of provincial government debts to a three per cent interest basis. Such a conversion would mean a saving of about 15 million dollars a year. At present as much as 65 cents out of every dollar collected in taxes goes to pay the interest on the bonded indebtedness in some provinces, it is said.

To refund such a huge amount would be a stupendous undertaking and it's not surprising that the ministers concerned are inclined to look at it from all sides for a time. However, such a move would be popular with the public, especially those who do not hold bonds and have little or no life insurance. They approach it from the standpoint of the person whose income—farm revenue, wages or salary—has been drastically reduced or wiped out entirely and who finds it difficult to reconcile his own position with that of the bondholder whose dollars are earning the same wages as they did in the good old days; in fact somewhat more in many cases especially if the cost of living is considered.

It is probably fair to say that if Canadians who hold bonds of the respective provinces had the case laid before them in unbiased terms and the respective governments showed some signs of cutting down the political overhead costs, they would be loyal and patriotic enough to accept lower wages for their money invested in said bonds. However, it is altogether likely that just so long as the governments are able to enforce the collection of taxes to pay the exorbitant interest rates and to maintain the long-standing political machines just so long will the refunding operations be delayed and the long-suffering and unsuspecting taxpayers will continue to absorb the shock of tax collections from year to year.

Widows and orphans are frequently referred to as a reason for opposing reduction in interest rates, in that, they depend on the income from funds invested in government bonds. The point is well taken, but on the other hand there are many widows and orphans without invested funds of any kind but who have a struggle to pay the taxes necessary to support high interest rates. It's a many-sided question but on the basis of "supply and demand," about which city business men and financiers talk so freely when it comes to selling wheat and other farm products, it seems that the interest rate on Government bonds will not be too low until investors refuse to buy the bonds. On this point, of course, the price of the

bonds is usually adjusted, that is, sold at a discount or a premium, to meet the current price of money, which seems to be the operation of "supply and demand."

### A.B.C.'s of Banking

THE general public cannot be blamed if they question the service rendered by chartered banks for they have been told all about the weaknesses, real and imaginary, by self-styled "economists" while the banking fraternity, in the main, have sat back taking it on the chin. It would seem that the banking business will have to work out some original way to get the ear of the public so that they can hold the attention of Mr. and Mrs. John Citizen long enough to convince them just how important the local branch bank is in everyday affairs. Some new ideas concerning credit are becoming widely circulated. We say new ideas because they don't seem to jibe with the bankers' views and practices respecting the creation and operation of credit. It would seem to be in the interests of the banks to publicize the banks' operations and to correct statements and impressions which have been and are spreading rapidly and widely.

### The Country School

A FEW months ago Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, said: "It has become customary to abuse and sneer at the little red schoolhouse . . . but if that little red schoolhouse was presided over by a teacher of rich and warm personality . . . it was an almost ideal educational instrumentality."

More recently, Dean William F. Russell of Columbia's Teachers College, observed: "The little red schoolhouse, with its ignorant teacher, slight equipment, few books, red-hot stove and its ice walls has become glorified in some minds; distance has lent enchantment; and the inference is that if we should only return to the good old days all would be well."

"In the province of Alberta, in Canada, a political party . . . promised \$25 a month to every worthy citizen . . . If there is any place on the American continent where the old conservative educational ideals hold full sway it is in the province of Alberta. There they are innocent of 'modern' educational methods. They are guiltless of progressive education. They centre their attention upon reading, writing and arithmetic. Nevertheless the citizens voted to pay themselves \$25 a month."

Just why the learned Dean of Columbia University's Teachers College, should have selected a Canadian province over which to "spank" his president is not clear. As a matter of fact if we were called upon to take sides on the question, we would be inclined to favor President Butler's view of the little red schoolhouse emphasizing, as he did, the importance of having a teacher of outstanding ability and personality. For, after all, how many children in public school take advantage of libraries, or use elaborate equipment?

In the country school of all grades the younger children absorb a good deal of information as the higher classes are being taught which would seem to be an advantage over being herded into a roomful of youngsters their own age—"the blind leading the blind."

Improvement in school administration and means for hiring more experienced and capable teachers are the two great needs of country schools. Up in the Peace River Block of B.C. an interesting experiment is underway. Forty-eight country schools have been consolidated under and administered by one Official Trustee. In other words the school districts have been consolidated under one central management. It's a consolidation of districts, not of schools, and four such districts have been set up in the area, the largest district having 14 schools. Among the advantages noted are: complete co-ordination between the Health Department and the Official Trustee; teachers freed from petty tyranny; sectional jealousies caused by difference in mill rate eliminated, the average mill rate now being 5.89 mills as compared with a range of from 2.3 to 28 before consolidation; avoiding short-sighted local boards;

no applications for transferring from one school district to another; all books and accounts kept with strict accuracy under government auditors; saving of \$1,600 on secretaries' allowances; uniformity in teachers' salaries; definite system of promotion for teachers; saving in bank service charges amounting to \$240; saving of 10 per cent on cost of fuel and ice; saving of 5 per cent on school supplies; old family-compact system smashed thus giving rate-payers chance of getting contracts on basis of estimates submitted; the secretary racket is stopped; now no desire on part of bachelors to close the school down.

Incidentally, the Government of Alberta has announced that the possibilities of establishing a similar system are being looked into. Any broad minded person will admit that, given capable teachers, the chances for getting a broad foundation for higher education are better in a rural school than in a city school. For after all the city boy or girl has little opportunity to learn much outside the school room. And while it's equally true that country boys and girls do not always take full advantage of their natural opportunities, yet they grow up with the great processes of life going on all around them. We have no desire to belittle the excellence of city schools, but rather to bring out the fact that properly administered and teachered country schools have their good points, too.

### A New "Santa" in Russia

THE Soviet regime in Russia celebrated "Christmas" on New Year's this year for the first time in several years. But instead of catering to the children's fancies with the traditional Santa Claus, a new character has been created to fulfil the same mission and he has been named "Grand Father Frost." New Year's Day was always the big day of the festive season back in pre-revolution days in the time of the Czar in Russia. The fact that that anniversary celebration is being restored even under a new patron—Grand Father Frost—suggests that the Soviets are gradually reviving worthy customs and traditions that have meant so much to children, and grown-ups, too, in every land for several centuries past.

### The Late George F. Chipman

CANADIAN journalism and agriculture and Prairie horticulture in particular lost a widely known and highly respected leader in the accidental death of the late George F. Chipman, editor and manager of the *Country Guide*, Winnipeg, for twenty-six years. Born on a fruit farm in the Annapolis Valley of Nova Scotia 54 years ago, January 18, 1882, he came out West shortly after the turn of the century, taught school in Alberta for a time, later joined the Winnipeg Free Press as a reporter, became associated with the "Guide" shortly after and two years later was appointed editor and manager which position he held until his untimely death on December 26 last. In recent years Mr. Chipman developed his hobby of horticulture to the proportions of a substantial fruit and garden plantation located in Charleswood, adjoining Winnipeg on the west. His work in breeding and developing rhubarb, plums, etc., was widely recognized as an important contribution to farm life and homes on the prairies. Strangely enough it was when Mr. Chipman, together with his hired man, was out in his fruit plantation shooting rabbits—protecting his fruit trees, in other words—that he met instantaneous death by the accidental discharge of his gun.

On many occasions when making my first visit to a prairie farm I have been extended a very warm and friendly greeting by farmers who, owing to the similarity of our names, had mistaken me for Mr. Chipman from whom perchance he had received helpful advice on horticultural matters periodically for many years. Such expression of friendship gave me a firsthand appreciation of the place he occupied among prairie farmers, showing, too, quite clearly just how deeply one's roots get into the prairie soil after more than a quarter of a century of vigorous and helpful editorial service to his fellow men and women of the land. And so the passing of the late George Chipman will be profoundly regretted far beyond the wide circle of his friends and acquaintances in Winnipeg.—L. T. Chapman.



## LOSEM THIS YEAR, CATCHEM NEXT

(Continued from Page 7)

the exclusive call on soft, fat pork. Far from it. Vancouver uses enormous quantities of high class bacon and hams and the great run of consumers have sound tastes for quality. But price is an important consideration with many. Boarding houses, say, and middle class and definitely lower class public eating places. Hence there is very good demand for the heavier cuts from well-fattened older hogs. A dollar's worth goes further. As for the Orientals, their preference whether due to price or not, appears to run definitely to well-matured stuff of weight and considerable fatness in pork and to thin, stringy beef.

Perhaps to get to grips with our subject it would be best to follow part way through a group of Alberta-raised feeder hogs after they pass into Chinese ownership and go onto a ration of swill. The reader may not have noticed it, but that is what this piece of writing is presumed to be about.

### Pigweed Seed for Worms

TAKE it then that a lot of Alberta feeders have hit Vancouver about November; that they've formerly snoozed between meals in reasonably dry straw beds, in fairly warm pens and been fed on sound grain chop plus some skimmed milk or tankage, mineral ration, and all that. The Chinaman picks them up at the stockyards and trucks them to the plant. The one specially in mind is on an alleged island in the Fraser River—an island that looks very much like a mud flat. The hogs are tossed into pens which are as devoid of bedding as a one hundred per cent bald-headed man is of hair. The plank floor isn't merely damp, its wet; so is everything else inside and out.

If intestinal parasites are suspected, de-worming may be the first adventure. There is nothing alarming about that. The Chinaman's favorite specific for worms is pigweed seed. He withholds food until the hogs are good and hungry and then gives a liberal feed, all they will eat, of uncleaned screening. The screenings, because they are of prairie origin, are supposed to contain plenty of pigweed seed. Pigweed seed carries some chenopodium, a drug supposed to be great for knocking out worms. Nature is supposed to do the rest. At any rate de-worming by the reported Chinese method is the routine sketched. If it doesn't work, never mind; the hogs have had their "run-out powders" anyway and their de-worming experience is all behind them.

### The Daily Cold Bath

THE next step is more alarming, it is to be supposed, to hogs of finer sensibilities. It starts the morning following arrival at the plant and continues thereafter as standard routine. First, an ample ration of warm swill; then a thorough washing of hogs and pens. The more advanced operators use the hose for this morning ceremony of the bath of the bed chamber. Others, less advanced, toss liberal pailfuls of water over their property. The point about the washing, from the hog's standpoint, assuming he is not so completely surprised as to lose what passes for a standpoint, is that the water is icy cold, brought down from cold mountain streams, probably 40 degrees or worse in temperature.

"How hogs likem?" you inquire, in what you presume is choice pidgin English. Perhaps we should explain that pidgin English is a lingo used the world over by whites and yellows when they desire to bring about that quaint situation known as a "meeting of the minds." One acquires it effortlessly.

"Jumpem window" says the smiling swill man who is describing things. This is straight fiction, of course, because there is no window to "jumpem" to. A good sized hole in the wall up by the eaves, but not a window in any sense of the term, because it is covered in winter by a couple of thicknesses of sacking and no hog in the first flash of the eye following his first dousing of

freezing water would take time out to figure that about the darkest spot on the wall could by any stretching of the imagination be intended as a window. You figure the jumping hog was probably trying to hurl himself through a hole in the roof or a crack in the wall. But why go into that? The point is that unsophisticated Alberta hogs do some "jumpem" from all accounts for the first few mornings after their introduction to the cold morning bath. After that, since no reference was made to further "jumpem," it is assumed they settle down to routine and more or less look forward with zest and enthusiasm to the daily ablutions.

### "Killum All"

"DON'T you lossem lots of hogs from coughs, colds, rheumatism, crippling and other ailments broughtem on from sleepum on wet floors exposed to drafts driftum in from holes in wall, all but open ends to the building, leakum roofs, dampness everywhere?"

It was a useless question, badly phrased and not sufficiently spiced with "pidgin." The hog man couldn't get it. You could see he was trying, but it was no use. "No savvy" was the best answer we could get until an acquaintance with greater gifts in the universal lingo interpreted. But the answer wasn't very enlightening. We quoted it earlier but repeat the answer for purpose of record.

"Never die; killum all," recounted our laughter-stricken host. He added a wealth of detail, or what we took to be detail or elucidation, but in straight Cantonese. Our interpreter confessed that he hadn't taken up that dialect and the point, if there was one, was lost.

However, we had it on good authority from other sources, that death losses on these plants are very small. If white operators who have been forced out of business or gone bust trying to stay in it, attribute death losses as the reason for their hard luck, and blame the Alberta hogs for what happened them, Chinese experience suggests the possibility at least of their being mistaken, jumping too quickly to conclusions, even bad management of the hogs. Because these Chinese operators certainly run their hogs under conditions that seem calculated to bring out any weaknesses of constitution or disease they may have brought with them. The Chinese, too, keep their hogs for longer periods than white feeders require to finish their; and swill, anyway you look at it doesn't strike one as quite as healthful a feed as sound grain or re-cleaned screenings mixed with skimmed milk. But some of these points are highly controversial at the Coast. Perhaps we better leave them and go back a few paragraphs to where we left the penful of Alberta hogs lying on a soaking wet floor, themselves just fresh from the participation in the bathing rite.

THE washing of pens and pigs is a daily chore, performed, it is understood, immediately following the morning meal. The theory of the thing from the operator's, not the hog's standpoint, is that cleanliness is a fine thing for hogs, that sleeping on cold, wet floors can do them no harm, that daily washing keeps hogs thoroughly de-loused, that hogs become so utterly hale and vigorous, full of pep and vitality that disease germs have exactly no chance at all of fastening into them.

Another important reason is that the liquid goo resulting from the washing is fine stuff for enriching the vegetable

garden. As the operator may be paying an annual rental of \$35 to \$50 per acre for the eight acres or so which surrounds his hog pens, hence maintaining it in top form for high production is an important consideration.

So it works out that the muck on the floor and from the hogs washes down into a gutter in the centre of the lengthwise alleyway and empties into a pit or other type of container at the rear end of the building. From there willing hands lug it in pails, cart it in barrels or otherwise manage to get it where it will do the most good in producing garden truck. It's a caution how careful these Chinese gardeners and hog finishers are to check waste. Also a caution the number of brothers, cousins, uncles or what have you that find employment on a small plant. Labor is cheap.

### Cooks and Garbage

COLLECTED garbage forms perhaps 80 per cent of the feed used on these plants. The balance is made up of small potatoes, cull vegetables of other kinds, at times small quantities of rice meal from the mill on Lulu Island. But no grain at all and only very limited proportions of rice meal. Everything is thoroughly cooked. Cull potatoes at present have a market value of around \$3.50 per ton, rice costs about \$1.25 per 100 lbs. and 100 lbs., are supposed to be the equal of 125 lbs., of corn meal in putting weight on a hog. The balance of the mixture, that is the vegetables, aren't supposed to have any cash value.

The cost of garbage is a business secret. It is purchased on contract, the buyer agreeing to take what an eating place produces over a given time at an agreed total price. Some eating places produce a better quality of garbage than others. It depends a good deal, it is understood, on the nature of the relations existing between the cook of the eating place and the operator of the feeding plant. Garbage can be "sweetened up" quite readily if the cook is friendly disposed; or reduced in feeding value if he isn't.

There are ways and means of hog men keeping on friendly terms with cooks. And ways and means for cooks working in places where unfriendly hog men have the garbage contract fixing things so the hogs receiving the swill from that point of origin won't do so well. Plenty of means if one believes half of what he hears of lye and broken glass getting into certain garbage cans and being withheld from others. Perhaps there's nothing to these stories but we've heard of white brethren of experience in the swill racket who are willing to believe them true.

### Costs, Professional Secret

INFORMATION on what it costs to produce a pound of gain on swill, as compared with grain or screenings isn't to be had. There are two explanations for this (a) that it is a "business secret" and on no account to be divulged. (b) that nobody knows. The second is the more acceptable to this reporter for this reason: All but one of the swill men interviewed, asked if they were making money in the business, answered in sound "pidgin," that they "no savvyed." Had you asked them what they thought of the effect on the oil sanctions against Italy now that the Canadian Government had repudiated the stand taken by its accredited representative at Geneva, they'd have "no savvyed" that. "No savvy" isn't merely a stock phrase to

(Continued on page 11)



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It is surprising how quickly this loosens the phlegm, soothes the irritated membranes, and helps to clear the air passages. This three-fold action explains why it relieves an annoying cough in a hurry.

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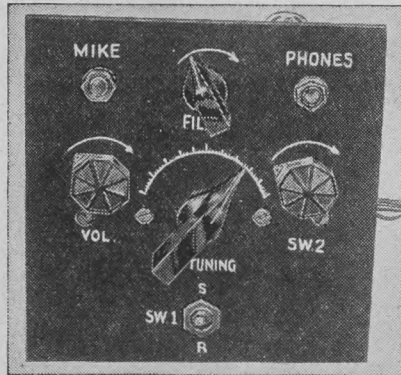
## AN EASY-TO-BUILD FIVE-METER TRANSCEIVER

THE little transceiver described here can be made very compact and is very reliable for communication over a few miles.

The tube used is the type 19 and serves the purpose very well. One section of the tube is used as the oscillator and super-regenerative detector while the other section is used as a modulator; and as a stage of audio when the switch is in the "receive" position. No trouble is encountered in receiving any signals on this receiver that can be picked up by various other 5-meter receivers of the super-regenerative type now in general use.

Plenty of high-quality modulation is obtained from the one section of the tube.

The filament battery furnishes the current for the single-button microphone



Front panel showing location of controls.

and when the mike is spoken into the plate current of the modulator jumps up to more than twice the normal plate current of 5 ma.

The mike winding is a 300-turn winding over the outside of the regular coils of an ordinary audio transformer. An old Crosley transformer was used in the original set as it was the only one at hand which had enough space for the winding, but a Northern Electric transformer will be the easiest one to which the winding may be added with the least difficulty. Number 28 enamelled wire was used for this winding.

A 5,000 ohm gridleak was found to be the optimum value for transmitting. A .15-meg. variable resistor with a switch was used for the receiving gridleak and was varied for greatest sensitivity. When transmitting this is set to zero and the switch is turned off disconnecting the headphones so there is no danger of feedback between the phones and the mike. Also the phones then will not draw any power and this will keep the modulation high.

The two gridleaks are wired in series. The modulation choke is one of those midget chokes used in A.C.-D.C. sets. They are very small and work very well in this outfit.

A .25-meg. volume control is used to vary the audio volume in the transceiver. This could be omitted but the writer believes in controlling everything possible.

Switch Sw1 is a double-pole, double-throw toggle switch used in conjunction with R3/Sw2 to change from receive to send.

Condenser C2 is the tuning condenser. It is a 3-plate midget. A Hammarlund Star midget was employed in the original model as it was the smallest at hand, and size in portable work means a lot.

The grid and plate coils L1 and L2 are wound on a ½-inch form and consist of 4½ turns each of No. 14 enamelled copper wire. The linear length of the mounted coils is 1½ inches. The coils are removed from the form when mounted.

The R.F. choke is wound on a form consisting of a piece of 3/16-inch dowl and contains 100 turns close wound of No. 34 double silk covered wire.

Condenser C1 is the antenna coupling condenser and was made by mounting two aluminum plates about 7/8x5/8-inch

with ¼-inch separation at the bottom and top edges separated about 3/4-inch.

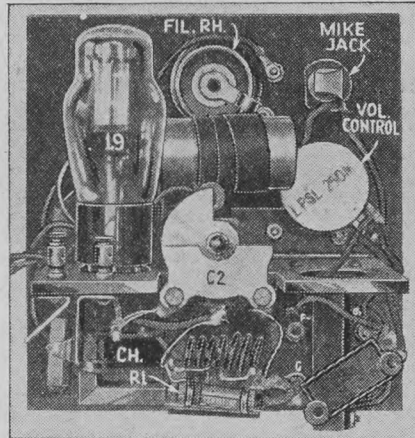
With this method of coupling the aerial wire, the antenna wire will be much shorter than the one that is usually used with other methods; the antenna used with this method of coupling is about 6 feet 8 inches and that will put the best frequency for transmitting at about 56 mcs.

If the coupling to the antenna is too close, the detector will be thrown out of circuit oscillation. It doesn't take much coupling on 5 meters, so don't be afraid to spread the antenna condenser plates.

To find the frequency that you transmit at best, take a 6-8 V. pilot lamp; put a 1-turn loop on it about 3/4-inch in diameter; hold this close to coils L1, L2 so the bulb lights brightly and then tune the condenser C2 across the band until a decided dip in the brilliancy of the bulb is noted. This point is the frequency at which your transmitter and the antenna are at resonance. If you can find no such point within the band, shorten or lengthen your aerial until you do. A calibrated receiver is handy for making these adjustments but a lecher wire setup will serve the purpose if no calibrated receiver is available.

Condenser C3, the super-regeneration condenser, is bridged with a fixed resistor. I find that this resistor stabilizes the detector when receiving. It also eliminates a lot of squeals from the receiver; the rest of which can be taken out by the bypass condensers C4 and C6.

The transceiver is mounted on bakelite, and a fibre extension shaft 3 inches long is used on the tuning condenser. This entirely eliminates body capacity.



Rear view of 5-meter transceiver.

The panel measures 6¼x5½ inches. A bakelite subpanel extends back 4 inches from the panel, on which is mounted the tube socket, audio transformer, modulation choke, tuning condenser, bypass C4, and R.F. choke L3.

Condenser C6 is soldered directly to the filament terminals of the socket. The antenna coupling condenser is also mounted on the bakelite sub-panel.

Coils L1, L2 are soldered directly to the terminals of the tuning condenser,

and R1 and C3 are soldered directly to the inside ends of the coils.

At the centre and top of the panel is mounted the D.P.D.T. toggle switch, Sw1. Directly underneath the tuning control, which is placed in the centre and slightly above the middle, is mounted the filament rheostat. On either side of the tuning control and slightly lower are mounted the two variable resistors. The phone and mike jacks are mounted directly underneath these and on the same line as the filament rheostat.

The phone coupling condenser is mounted on a bracket underneath the sub-panel.

A binding post is mounted on the back of the sub-panel for connecting the antenna (a ground is not used).

Wires are brought out to the batteries directly.

The type 19 tube is mounted in its socket upside down.

When transmitting, the plate voltage may be raised to not more than 180 V. without doing the tube any harm. Higher voltage results in greatly shortened tube life.

The total plate current for the oscillator and modulator for 135 V. on the plate is about 30 to 35 ma. It is not advisable to run the tube any higher than about 55 ma. total for both sections. The modulator draws about 1/10 the total current.

When receiving, the voltage on the detector may be reduced to 90 V. or less without any loss in sensitivity. In fact, a gain is sometimes experienced. It may be necessary to bend the antenna coupling condenser plates farther apart to keep the detector circuit from going out of oscillation at the antenna resonance point. No trouble will be had in receiving signals from as far as you can transmit them.

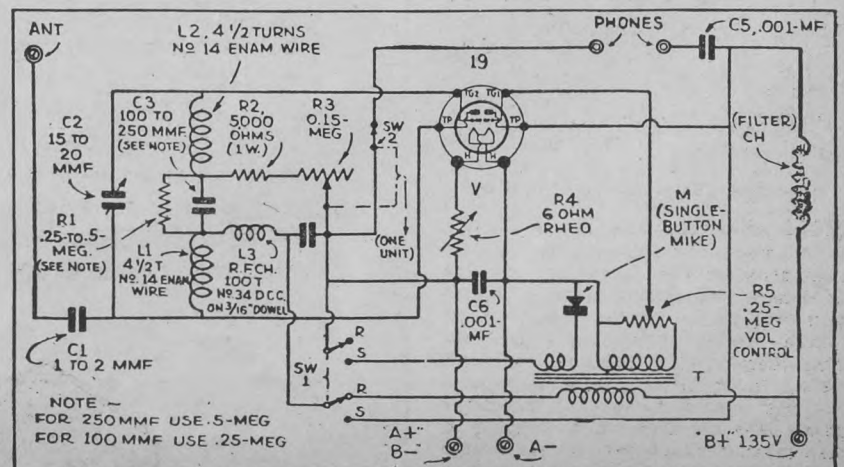
*Editor's Note—The foregoing article is published by courtesy Radio-Craft. All questions concerning this set and other radio problems should be addressed to Radio Editor, The Nor'-West Farmer, Winnipeg, Man.*

## JAPANESE CHAMPION PLOWMEN

THREE Japanese brothers each won a first prize in the three classes in which they competed at this year's plowing match of the Courtenay Agricultural Society, Vancouver Island, B.C. Yuichi, the eldest of the trio and a previous winner of other places than first, made the highest score and won the gold medal in the high cut class 8 inches and under. Sedgi won the open class and a silver medal and Mitso the junior class and a silver medal. Mitso also won a special prize for best working team.

## B.C. POTATO GROWERS DISSATISFIED

POTATO growers in B.C. are apprehensive of what will happen their industry under the new Canada-U.S. reciprocity deal. Table potatoes from the U.S. are to enter Canada free; potatoes from Canada entering the U.S. will pay a duty of \$15 per ton. This means that in all probability U.S. growers will capture the prairie market which has been a good outlet for early potatoes from B.C. for many years. Last year 125 carloads of early B.C. potatoes were sold in the three prairie provinces for approximately \$75,000.



Wiring diagram for 5-meter transceiver set.



## LOSEM THIS YEAR, CATCHEM NEXT

(Continued from Page 11)

avoid divulging information so much as an honest statement. The average Chinaman really doesn't "savvy" much of anything. The exception in reference to the fellow who knew the answer when asked if he was making money in the swill racket, answered correctly: "Losem this year; catchem next." Isn't that the right answer to the questions of hog profits everywhere? Shed of the "pidgin" spicing, of course, wouldn't the average white man in the hog business answer about the same way?

### By-products of Swill

ONE point about these swill plants was lost sight of and should be cleared up before we close. Certain by-products have a marketable value and are carefully collected and sold. Grease skimmed from the hot swill is saleable to the soap factories; bones picked from the mess after boiling are sold at so much a ton to the fertilizer mills and cutlery, tableware and odds and ends of dishes which accidentally get into the stuff at the eating places are all carefully separated out and sold; or possibly have a turn-in value.

### Alberta Hogs Free of Disease

Mr. GEO. HAY, president of the B.C. Live Stock Exchange, whose experience with Chinese feeders handling Alberta hogs is extensive, his concern doing business with these operators to the tune of thousands of hogs per year, states that on the whole Chinese swill feeders do well, make money in the proverbial "hand over fist" fashion in good years and make no worse than an even break when hog prices are against them. He scouts the idea that Alberta hogs are disease carriers and suggests that the reason some white men haven't done so well in hog feeding as they expected to is that they didn't know hogs and weren't sufficiently interested to want to learn. Poor management rather than poor hogs was the basis of their difficulties.

"Chinamen," says Mr. Hay, "run hogs on the same principle packers are popularly supposed to employ in operating their plants where, after a hog has been thoroughly dealt with nothing is lost but the squeal. Chinamen run hog feeding plants as adjuncts to vegetable gardening, or the other way round if you like; or operate hogs as a profitable outlet for the garbage of a string of restaurants and use the restaurants as an outlet for the pork. They make money, too, because they stick to hogs year in and year out, pay land rentals that would give the average white man the jitters or worse and figure on working hard. Maybe it's true that Chinamen know nothing about hogs except how to keep them alive and growing on a ration that's 100 per cent waste products, but if so they've learned that angle uncommonly well. Furthermore, their finished product, hog carcasses, is the equal of anything sold in Vancouver. They are good fellows to do business with and they observe strictly the regulations necessarily imposed by the federal authorities to prevent the spread of disease. But mainly they are first class hog men. In the last analysis that is the secret of anyone's success in the hog business just as it is in any other. You've got to be on top of your job a full hundred per cent to make a success of it." Probably we better leave the swill men on that note.

### Over-Feeding Avoided and Corrected

SOME points that may be of interest but which did not seem to fall into their place in the foregoing, may be added here as a closing "note." Chinese operators are careful to start their Alberta feeders very lightly and not bring them to full feed at least two weeks. It is claimed by some experts that one of the reasons of complaint against Alberta hogs being wanting in what is required to take it after they reach the Coast is that many feeders shove full rations into them almost

(Continued on page 25)

# This 2 MINUTE "QUIZ"



# CHEVROLET

**QUESTION:** What does Chevrolet offer the farmer for 1936?

**FACT:** Chevrolet introduces for 1936 "The Only Complete Low-Priced Car". Two series are offered . . . the low-priced Chevrolet Standard Series; and the larger Master De Luxe Series, priced slightly higher than the Standard models.

**QUESTION:** Do both lines of Chevrolets have the same leading features?

**FACT:** Yes! Every new Chevrolet offers you all five of these outstanding advantages, *not combined in any other low-priced car:* (1) New, perfected Hydraulic Brakes . . . (2) Solid steel Turret Top Body by Fisher . . . (3) High compression Valve-in-Head Engine, with improved performance and even lower costs for gas and oil . . . (4) Improved Fisher No-Draft Ventilation . . . (5) Safety glass in every window. Additional

features of the Master De Luxe models include the Knee-Action gliding ride and Shockproof steering.

**QUESTION:** Have Chevrolet prices been recently reduced?

**FACT:** Yes, prices of all Chevrolet models have been reduced in line with the new Canada-United States trade agreement.

**QUESTION:** What are the new low, time payment arrangements?

**FACT:** You can buy your new Chevrolet on the greatly-reduced 7% GMAC Canadian Plan. This new plan is simple as A, B, C: (A) Simply take your unpaid balance . . . (B) Add cost of insurance . . . (C) Multiply by 7% (for a 12 months plan). That's your whole financing cost; there are no extras, except in some provinces where a small filing or recording fee is required.

Consider the value in Chevrolet for 1936 . . . and consider the company back of the car, General Motors. We do not believe you could find a better combination. Visit your dealer . . . drive a Chevrolet today.



"CONSIDER THE COMPANY BACK OF THE CAR"

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# A CLOSE SHAVE

A Short Story

by GEORGE E. MILES

"HOW am I going to get a shave tonight?" said Barker, the upper classman. "That's what I'd like to know. I can't shave myself, that's certain." His companions laughed.

"You'll have to learn how," said one. "Not on your life," retorted the handsome blond young fellow, "unless the governor stops sending me my allowance."

"Well, then," rejoined his fellow student, "go to the theatre as you are and tell your girl that you are starting a beard. She certainly won't know it unless you do tell her," he added.

At this juncture a pale-faced, black-haired youth, who was sitting somewhat apart from the others, and who had been nervously clasping and unclasping the arms of his chair, spoke up: "I can shave you if you want to."

Barker looked around gratefully. All the others smiled. It was Files, of course. For some unaccountable reason Files had voluntarily become "fag" for Barker, who liked it, because, as he would remark, "it is so English, you know, to have a 'fag' to order around." To everybody else in the College "Barker's Dog," as Files was called behind his back, had become an object of mild derision. Nobody found Files congenial, nobody could half understand him; still less could they explain the President's solicitude about him and his frequent inquiries, either of Files himself or of his classmates, as to how he was getting along.

Barker grinned and accepted the service. Going up to his room with Files, he improvised a barber's chair, stretched himself out in it luxuriously, threw his head well back, glancing first at the mirror to admire in an inoffensive way the curly moustache and fair skin of which he was secretly vain, and told Files to "go ahead and begin his butchering."

THE keen edge of the razor slid rapidly and noiselessly over the ridiculously smooth surface of Barker's neck, while the young fellow looked up curiously at the black eyes so close to his, which had a gleam of amusement in them, as Barker interpreted it; for Files was laughing under his breath, yet so forcibly as to make his hand shake a little.

"Files," said Barker, "you're a peach!" The silent laughter of the other continued.

"Say, Files," continued Barker, "do you really like this sort of thing—shaving a fellow and—and all that? What are you laughing at anyway? I don't see anything to laugh at—unless," he added as an afterthought, "it be your own name."

Here Barker laughed himself. "Who the deuce gave you such a Christian, or rather, unchristian name as 'Razzin'?" It isn't American or English. It isn't French or German or Italian. It's Oriental. That's what it is. Arabic or something of that sort. 'Razzin' Files.' Damned if it doesn't make one think of an old tool-chest, with broken scroll-saws, pieces of wire, bits of leather and black dust at the bottom."

He laughed aloud at the thought. Files irrelevantly pulled out of his pocket a letter, remarking briefly:

"I found it on the floor just outside the President's office today. Read it."

"Why," exclaimed Barker, taking the letter, "it is addressed to him. What are you doing with it?"

"It is from my mother. Read it!" was the persistent response.

Barker began reading, pausing for a moment to caution Files about the razor, the keen edge of which Files was allowing to press, though ever so slightly, against his neck, irritating him unaccountably. The letter began:

My Dear Doctor: I have just received a letter from Razzin which worries me a little. As you know, he was discharged from the insane asylum entirely cured of his melancholia, but I have felt ever since a great anxiety about him which this letter of his increases. You so kindly assured

me that you would keep him under your eye and see that he was not overworked or overstrained mentally, that I have had great hopes of his going through the course without a recurrence of the dreadful symptoms which caused us such acute misery. Certain expressions in his last letter, however, have made me very uneasy—

Barker interrupted his reading to stare at the dark face bending over him and to repeat his injunction to hold the razor away from his neck.

"Damn it!" he angrily muttered; "you don't need to get your face so close just because you are shaving a fellow."

"I want to see the white skin better," said Files with a smile which exasperated Barker, who lifted his arm to push away the hand that held the irritating steel.

FILES'S manner suddenly changed in a way that paralyzed Barker, whose wrist was caught firmly, turned inward under the arm of the chair none too gently, and held firmly by the "fag."

"Don't move!" commanded the latter roughly—"the razor might hurt you."

Barker instantly became quiet. Something unusual had suddenly crossed his mind and he felt a choking in his throat which prostrated his energies. There was an expression in the glittering eyes that he had never seen before, and the smile which accompanied it completed his demoralization.

"You see it," said Files with a hard and mirthless laugh.

"See what?" Barker managed to utter.

"You see it in my eyes! You know what it means!" and there appeared in the black orbs a look which haunted Barker for many a month afterward. He had never seen an insane man. He had never seen murder incarnate in the human eye, but he recognized it now and could not utter a word for the beating of his heart.

"Do you know," said Files, with a confidential air, "what a strange affinity there is between shining, beautiful hard steel and white, soft flesh? For God's sake, don't get pale that way; it only makes your skin whiter!"

He was no longer looking at Barker's ashy face but at his neck, against which the razor blade still pressed.

"Don't move your other hand!" he commanded again. "It will be the signal! Oh! what a beautiful skin!" he muttered in a sort of ecstasy. "It is like white velvet, soft and smooth. A white velvet robe and a crimson scarf! The blood is waiting to burst through and make the scarf." His hand shook violently.

Barker was no coward. It was all over with him, as he thought, but with a superhuman effort he steadied himself.

"Say, Files," said he, quietly. "You think it's the bright red and soft white that are so attractive, but it isn't anything of the kind. The most delightful sensation is to feel the warm blood flowing over your own skin, not somebody else's. Did you ever try it?"

"No," said Files, dully; "it hurts too much."

"No, it doesn't. You simply draw the razor across your own throat enough to start a few drops. You know what the professor said yesterday about pain and pleasure being akin. It is the tickling small pain which creates the intense thrill of delight."

SLOWLY the poor maniac lifted the razor and carried it doubtfully towards his own throat as if to try the suggestion. It was a supreme chance, and Barker leaped upward, catching the arm of the mad student before he could recover from his surprise. A great gush of blood flooded Barker's face, blinding his eyes; for in his effort to escape he had unwittingly forced the sharp blade across the throat of Files, cutting it from ear to ear. Ere Barker could wriggle entirely out of his chair the madman had fallen on him, tearing ferociously at his throat with his teeth.

(Continued on page 20)



# Women and the Home

## A Pagan Bard's Ode to the Sun

*Sitting on a sunbeam, sailing to the Stars,  
Visiting the people that inhabit Mars;  
Magic wand of Nature endless power wields,  
To the one that loves her, all her secrets yields.*

*For I saw Aurora in the misty dawn  
Robed in gold and purple—on a velvet lawn  
Scatter gems of beauty, diamonds from on high,  
Sparkling little dew-drops from an azure sky.*

*Saw the lovely flowers, from their nightly tomb,  
In the morning sunshine bursting forth in bloom;  
Dancing in the sunlight falling from above:  
Nature's strongest impulse is the one of love.*

*And my soul responded to the rising Sun,  
As I hailed that ancient, luminary One  
That for countless ages served us as a God,  
Bringing living harvests from a lifeless sod.*

*Build to Him a temple—Temple of the Sun,  
Where the soul may ponder this eternal One;  
Where in meditation we may solace find  
For a weary body, and a fretful mind.*

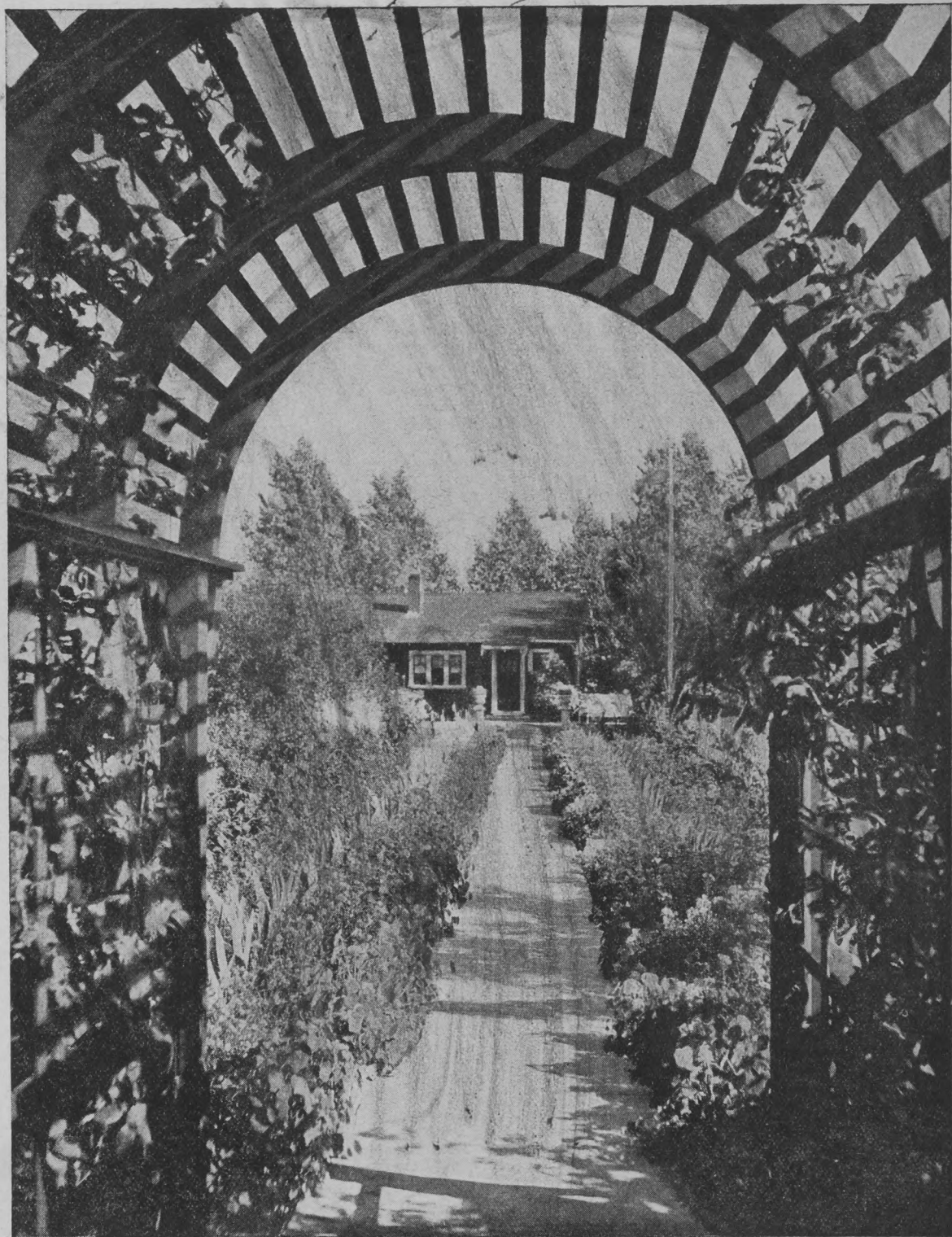
*Build it in a garden with a grassy floor,  
Trees like Gothic arches forming the front door;  
Sky-blue vault of heaven for the ceiling use:  
Bless the one that sent us the poetic Muse.*

*Here through leafy bowers hallowed light is shed,  
Everywhere sweet flowers fragrant incense spread;  
In this sanctuary sing a song of praise,  
To the One that brightens all our nights and days.*

*Praise the great Magician, who our daily bread  
In such great profusion on our board hath spread;  
Bare your aching body to His healing rays,  
Adding to existence many nights and days.*

*And I saw a Geni by a shady nook,  
In his hand he carried Nature's Story Book;  
As I ventured nearer, this is what he said:  
"All that of Time are born, shall through Time be dead.*

*"Life is but a fragment of the living Suns,  
And the Suns but servants to Eternal Ones  
Balancing the heavens—though it may seem strange,  
To Eternal Motion and Eternal Change.*



*"Love is but a fragment of that burning Flame,  
By the darts of Cupid, through His whole domain  
Scattered, as he travels on his tiny wings,  
Bringing love and sunshine to all living things.*

*"Sailing on a sunbeam in a gentle breeze,  
Floating over meadows, stealing through the trees,  
Tiny little Cupids, armed with flaming darts,  
Kindling blazing fires into yearning hearts."*

*And I saw Creation animated move,  
Guided by the impulse of the force of love.  
When the days are longest, in the month of June,  
Saw I Juno sailing on her honeymoon.*

*Hail the great Physician who can raise the dead  
From the Arctic Winter's snow-white frozen bed;  
From the Tropic Desert's burning sandy doom,  
In the glowing sunshine to burst forth in bloom.*

*Who can raise the waters into clouds that blow,  
Falling down in raindrops on the earth below;  
Who to Night's lone creatures gave a cherished boon,  
Lighting up their pathways by a silver moon.*

*Who a million blessings on the earth bestows:  
Every living creature, everything that grows,  
Shall in humble gratitude all rejoice as one,  
And give benediction to the setting Sun.*

by

GUSTAF

ADOLF

MAVES



## Oh Gorgeous New England

IT is mid-October as I write. Five weeks I've spent lecturing in the almost numberless New England cities—the industrial heart of United States—cities that are New England's pride. One hears more glorification of these cities than of their gorgeous environment, more gorgeous than anything my eyes have ever seen in my travels of ten months each year for several years. Color! Color! Color! More and ever more brilliant colors, a riot, a panoply of coloring that becomes more brilliant with every passing day. For here there are almost no spots outside the cities not covered with woods, great oaks, maples, elms, sycamores, beeches, birches, sumacs, scrub oaks and enough evergreens to offset the gorgeousness of the coloring. Here are almost no farms, only woods and cities, but, oh, such woods, and winding roads and rocks and dells and lakes and ponds and rivers and sea-shore.

Today, I've played hooky and motored 100 miles up into New Hampshire, only a "talk" at Malden High School en route, and what a day! Surely a red letter day in my next thirty to forty years!

I know of nothing in my long life that has given me more "kick" than this trip through New England unless it is the huge crowds that cram my lecture halls and the avidity with which my books are purchased and read by these intellectual New Englanders, and the enormous growth of demand for Roman Meal, Bekus-Puddy, Lishus and Kofy-Sub at prices 50 per cent above Canadian prices, because of Customs duty. But the demand for my books and foods is phenomenal wherever they are known. Those who know them do not need to be told why. A sixty days' generous and persistent use of my foods will make anyone a constant user. I do not urge their use upon anyone. I only urge a reasonably persistent trial of them, content to rest the reputation of myself and my foods upon the result of such trial.

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## SAPPHIRES, DIAMONDS

(Continued from Page 6)

inability to find it, she emptied the contents of the bag onto the bed. But no glittering diamond and sapphire ring rolled out with the coin purse, compact and handkerchief. Hastily she picked up the handkerchief and felt it, then shook it, at first gently, then roughly, but nothing fell from it, as she waved it by two corners. Frowning she opened the coin purse and emptied that. It contained only a little silver and a few pennies. Nothing that could conceal a ring. Frightened now she picked up the bag again, this time turning it inside out. Perhaps there was a hole in the lining. But there was not. The ring was just not there. On hands and knees she crawled under the bed, staring stupidly about the dusky space. She backed out from there, and moved the bureau. But it was useless. She looked in her gloves. She emptied the two top drawers. The ring was gone.

IN real alarm she hurried into Nancy's room. She found her guest propped up among her pillows reading a motion picture magazine she had brought with her.

"I thought you were never coming," Nancy said looking up from her magazine.

"Do you remember what I did with my ring this afternoon when I took it off at the station?" Peggy demanded.

"Put it in your bag. Why?"

"Are you sure? Sure I put it in? I didn't drop it, did I?"

"No, of course you didn't. I remember seeing you drop it in, and then close the bag. Why? Can't you find it?"

"No," Peggy cried in dismay. "It isn't in there, and I've looked everywhere."

"You probably haven't half looked." Throwing back the sheet, Nancy jumped out of bed and stopping only long enough to slip her bare feet into high-heeled mules she hurried into the next room. But after a few minutes' search she had to admit the ring seemed to be nowhere in sight.

"I'll call Maxine," Peggy said slipping across the hall to her sister's room.

Maxine, too, was sure that she had seen her sister drop the ring into her bag. Carefully she went through the things on the bed.

"Now, there's no use in getting excited," she said looking about her. "Get out the dress you had on today."

Just then the telephone, the lower hall rang. All three of the girls stopped and stared at each other in astonishment. They had not realized how quiet everything about the house had been, until they heard that shrill sound. Telephones did not ring often late at night at Rosewood. It rang again.

"I'll go," Peggy ran out of the room and swiftly down the stairs. The other two followed her into the upstairs hall.

"Hello," she called. "Yes. Who? Miss Trueheart? Yes—just a minute. I'll call her."

Maxine was already coming down the steps. Peggy handed her the receiver and started up the stairs.

"Hello," Maxine answered. "Well, for heaven's sake. Where did you come from? What a detective you are to have found me here!"

"Listen!" Nancy cried grabbing Peggy's arm. "Did you hear that? It's a detective." Peggy had gone back to her room—her mind still occupied with the loss of Harry's ring. She was only half conscious of what either Maxine or Nancy had said. But Nancy persisted.

"Did you hear? It's a detective she's talking to. Do you suppose she'll tell him about the ring being gone? And maybe get him out here?"

Peggy stared at her a moment in silence. "I wonder if she could," she cried. She rushed back to the hall, and hurriedly tip-toed down the stairs again. "Maxine!" she was calling in a loud whisper. "Don't hang up. Ask him if he can't come out here and help us find the ring!"

"What?" Maxine asked looking up at her sister in astonishment. "What are you talking about? No, not you," she

added into the phone. "My sister. Wait just a minute. What is it, Peggy?"

"You called him a detective," Peggy explained. "And I wondered if you couldn't get him to come out here and help us find the ring. I don't know who he is, but there aren't any detectives in Marshville and I certainly need some one. Ask him anyway, won't you?"

Maxine stood staring at her a second, then nodded her head. "Run on back upstairs, keep looking and I'll ask him."

PEGGY'S teeth were chattering now from excitement, even though the night was a warm one. She rushed back up the steps. Nancy was still leaning over the banisters listening.

"I think maybe he'll come," Peggy told her. "C—come on—I'm c—cold."

"Well I think that is a perfectly dumb idea to get a detective out here to look for your ring," Nancy said in disgust. "He'll ask a lot of questions. Then what will you say? Your grandmother will have to know all about everything."

"Oh, dear," Peggy was almost in tears. "I didn't think about that. But you suggested it," she said turning to look at Nancy in surprise.

"I did not," Nancy cried. "I was just trying to warn you in case Maxine suggested it. I'll go tell her not to let him come." But as she started towards the door they heard Maxine on the stairs, and a moment later she came in the room.

"Well he's coming in the morning," she announced.

"How are you going to explain Peggy's ring to Mrs. Horton," demanded Nancy.

MAXINE stared stupidly at both girls, then collecting herself she crossed the room to Peggy.

"You will have to tell Gran all about it, honey," she said putting her arm around her sister's shoulders.

"Oh, but I can't, Maxine!" Peggy's hands were twisting in her lap, and she was on the verge of tears. What should she do? "I know," she sat up suddenly. "We'll tell Gran it's Nancy's ring!"

"Mine?" Nancy exclaimed. "Why mine?"

"I had told Gran before you came that you were engaged and she doesn't know you have broken the engagement. So she will think you have lost your engagement ring here, and won't question it. Oh, Nancy, please!"

Nancy stood still a moment thinking. "Oh, all right," she said finally. "Only I still don't approve of having that detective come. I just know he is going to get us all in a lot of trouble. How did he happen to be here, and know about you?" she asked, turning to Maxine.

"Well, it's like this. He works at the studio in Hollywood, and he is driving to New York. While he was in Chicago he talked to the West Coast studios and they told him that I was stopping here for a little visit before I went on East, so he came down here just to make sure that there had been no change in my plans or anything. He didn't think I would arrive until tomorrow, but tonight he heard some one in the hotel say

he had seen me today, so he called right away. He wanted to see me anyway, so when Peggy suggested having him come out to look for the ring, he said all right. And he is coming out in the morning. I think maybe I had better explain it to Gran, so you all can be a few minutes late for breakfast. I think it would be best for Gran to ask me most of her questions. Peggy would probably get all mixed up."

MAXINE had already made her explanations the next morning when the two girls reached the dining room. Mrs. Horton looked up at them as they entered.

"My dear," she said, addressing Nancy. "I feel so badly to hear that your engagement ring has been misplaced while on a visit to us. I do trust that this young man—Newton did you say his name was, Maxine?—will be able to find it quickly for you. Maxine assures me he is among the best in his line in California. Have you thought back carefully over your actions since you last saw your ring, Nancy?"

"Oh, yes, Mrs. Horton, quite carefully."

"Well you do seem to take the matter very sensibly, I am sure. Peggy looks more as though she had not slept than you."

IT was true that Peggy had not slept well. She had gotten out of bed several times to look again among the clothes she had worn to the train. Could it be possible that she had dropped it on the old wooden platform of the station when she went to put it into her bag? Had it slipped down into one of the cracks there? Or had it just dropped? In plain sight of anyone who might come along and pick it up. But she remembered so well putting it into the bag and closing it. What on earth was she going to say to Harry next Wednesday if she had not found it by then? So her mind had raced throughout the night. No wonder Gran thought she looked as though she had not slept.

"Of course I am worried, Gran. To have Nancy lose such a gorgeous ring here is terrible."

Her grandmother smiled at her. "But, my dear, rings cannot run away. And we know that there is no one here who would have taken it, so that leaves it simply misplaced. I feel sure that Mr. Newton will be able to suggest the place where it must be. Oh, that must be he. I hear an automobile. We will go into the front parlor and see him there."

Maxine followed William to the front door while Mrs. Horton and the two girls crossed the hall and entered the front parlor. Peggy was surprised that her grandmother had chosen this place to receive a detective. It was here that Gran usually greeted her more important guests.

The old lady settled herself in a high backed chair with her back to the windows, her tiny feet placed daintily side by side on an ottoman, the covering of which had been woven by her mother-in-law. When Mrs. Horton sat in that big chair with her feet on the ottoman she was like some little, powerful judge who passed sentence on those who were brought before him. Peggy understood that now. Her grandmother was going to judge this Mr. Newton whom Maxine was recommending. Peggy had not thought of judging a detective, except by how quickly he could find the ring.

She smiled to herself as she thought of some big Irishman—weren't all detectives Irish, or did that only apply to city cops—she couldn't remember—coming into this room of her ancestors and being judged by Gran. She remembered a detective she had seen in one of Maxine's pictures. He had been a large fat man who wore a derby hat on the back of his head, and who seemed always to have a long cigar stuck in the corner of his mouth. Suppose that was the man she could hear Maxine talking to now in the hall. Could Maxine really know some one like that? If a fat man, with a derby on the back of his head, and a cigar in the corner of his mouth entered this room she might just as well give up all thought of his helping her find the ring. Gran would get rid of him without giving him a chance, she was sure.

(Continued on page 18)





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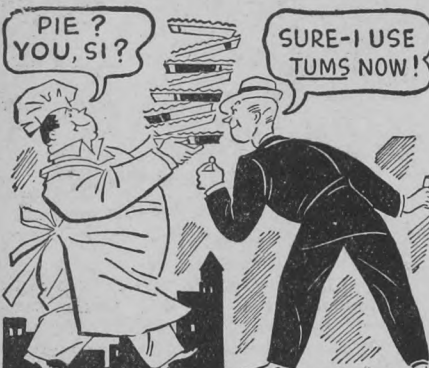
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# A TALK TO LITTLE GIRLS

by HOPE HYLAND

NOTHING is more natural than the wish to be beautiful. It is neither vain nor wrong to try and make the best of yourself, and a great pity not to. Half the little girls who look hopefully into looking-glasses, are not doing so because they admire themselves, but from a great curiosity. They want so much to know about the little girl who smiles back at them. What, oh what is she like? Can it be possible there may be someone in the world who thinks that she is pretty?

But it is a sad fact that, no sooner do young girls start thinking too much about themselves and their appearance, and become aware and perhaps just a little self-conscious—than presto! and something beautiful is away out of the window, that will never come back any more.

To all little girls who begin to look into looking-glasses and wonder, I would say: "Don't bother about it yet awhile. To be young at all is to be beautiful, and the charm you have about you now is one that money cannot buy and success cannot bring you, so leave well alone, my dears, and be your jolly selves for some time to come."

### Be Yourself

LITTLE girls are the flowers in Life's garden. There is no prettier thing than youth when it is clean and good-tempered and dainty, and these things are within the reach of all little girls, with a little effort.

But you have to be yourself. Not an imitation of some girl at school, or some person in the movies. Don't model yourself on some girl in the picture papers. The person we want is YOU.

It really doesn't matter very much what sort of clothes you have. As long as they are neat and tidy and fresh, you are bound to look charming. For youth has bright eyes and a clear skin, and white teeth, and those lovely slender lines that older women are always envying.

Little girls have got all these by nature. They don't have to bother about fashionable frocks, or Paris hats, which make so little real difference, anyway.

I was once at a very smart garden party, full of very smart people. There were beautiful dresses, and lacy sunshades, and hats straight from Paris, but nobody was bothering about them, and the talk of the garden party was a little girl who hadn't even grown up, for she still had her hair down her back, and she was dressed in a plain white muslin dress which her mother had made for her. She had a pretty, soft, low voice, and a little shy manner, and she made you think, in a town garden, of spring breezes over daffodil fields—of bluebells somewhere far off in the country, and she did all of us good.

### Make the Best of Today

LITTLE girls don't need any tinkering with. They have smooth, unlined skins, bright eyes and shining hair. Life is such fun, and youth is the loveliest chapter of it. Remember that in time. What a sorry place the world would be if it were filled with only the sophisticated and the mature. It would be like a countryside without cowslips and wild roses. To be shy, to be unsure of oneself—this is common to every young thing and it makes them feel at a disadvantage with their elders, but all these things, about which we sometimes pretend to laugh, are perhaps the very ones we would give our eyes to have again. Your untouchedness, your lovely belief in the world, your findings out. Those things you envy in older people will be yours soon enough. But at a price, my dears. Make the best of today.

Be tidy and scrupulously clean. You need nothing more just now. Use lots of lukewarm water with a mild soap, followed by cold water, and a good talc

powder. Brush your hair in the old-fashioned manner, parting it in the middle and giving it ninety a side. Take scrupulous care of your hands and nails. Bitten nails, broken jagged edges, nails in deep mourning, all these are horrible. If your hands are red, don't worry about that. Use a good hand lotion after washing them, and take lots of exercise to improve your circulation. Hands do not need to be beautiful in shape; whether they be large or small, bony or fat, so long as they are not actually deformed, it is possible with care to make them attractive, because of their softness and whiteness and shining nails they will look beautiful. Cold absorbs the natural oil of the skin and leaves the hands dry and harsh to the touch. They need a good lotion in wintertime. Don't worry if your mouth is too large, or your nose not the shape you most fancy.

In these growing years, you are making a face which an older woman will have to wear for years and years, and the lines that will come on it will be peevish lines, and cross ones, or jolly laughing lines, just according to how you grow up now. And because wherever you go, laughing faces are rather rare, it is worth while trying to have one.

### Cold Sores and Fever Blisters

THESE spots are the result of an infection. They are not necessarily the concomitant of a cold, though they often appear with a cold because the fever and low vitality of the body at that time would make infection more likely than usual. The spots are often recurrent, which simply indicates that the bacteria remained to infect the skin again.

These blemishes are blisters. Sometimes you can feel the blister coming; the skin will itch or burn slightly. That is the moment to begin treatment. A laxative is an excellent means of general treatment, for these fever sores often come from constipation and indigestion.

Use prompt local measures, too. Get a bottle of spirits of camphor or tincture of benzoin and pat this on the spot frequently. Do not use your fingers, for you want above all things to avoid infection. Take a tiny bit of absorbent cotton, wet with the liquid and drench the spot thoroughly, allowing it to dry on the skin. Repeat with fresh cotton every hour or so. If the spot is swollen as well as blistered use witch hazel. If you begin this treatment soon enough and repeat it faithfully—and remove the internal cause at the same time—you may dry the spots before they break and spread.

Most of my advice to you about these blemishes is—Don't. Don't touch them with your fingers or nails. Don't pick them, please. Don't open the blisters. The blisters generally occur as a group of several separate heads; they run together and form a much uglier big sore if you touch them or irritate them. Don't pick at the crust which forms when the blisters break. If you do, the raw red spots under the crust you remove will be much slower and more painful in healing.

Avoid using face creams or ointments around this area of the skin while the sores or crusts are present, for you want to keep the blemishes dry. After the crust has dropped off naturally and of its own free will, you will probably find the skin underneath dry and scaling. Then you may use creams to soften and smooth it.

If cold sores recur frequently with you, tell your family doctor. Their repeated reappearance is sometimes a symptom of nerves or of infected teeth or tonsils.

Editor's Note—Miss Hyland will answer, free of charge, all questions on health and beauty addressed to The Subscribers' Service Bureau, The Nor'-West Farmer, Winnipeg, Man.

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OF A  
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WHITE BOX

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*Colds might be almost unknown*

**B**UT children cannot be raised like hot-house flowers. Outdoor play is essential to the building of strong, healthy bodies. Yet, winter weather is treacherous. A sudden change in temperature—any exposure or over-exertion—may bring on a cold. And a cold—"just a cold"—too often paves the way for ailments far more dangerous.

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## VICKS VAPORUB

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## SAPPHIRES, DIAMONDS

(Continued from Page 16)

"Oh, I hope he won't be too bad," she prayed fervently, as she heard footsteps crossing the hall. She shut her eyes tightly, waiting to hear how Gran greeted him before she looked to see what he was like.

"Gran," Maxine was saying. "This is Stanley Newton, a friend of mine from California. My grandmother, Mrs. Horton, Stanley."

"I am delighted to meet you, Mr. Newton." Gran sounded as though she really meant it, and the muscles around Peggy's tightly closed eyes began to relax.

"I can't tell you—" Peggy didn't hear any more. Her eyes were open now. Wide open. She knew that voice. He wasn't fat, he wasn't wearing a derby, and he did not have a cigar in his mouth. Mr. Newton was the man from California. So that was what a real detective was like.

"And my sister, Miss Margaret Horton," Maxine was saying, after she had introduced him to Nancy. Peggy had been standing in the shadows of the room and he evidently had not seen her until Maxine spoke. Recognizing her now he started eagerly forward.

"How-do-you-do?" was her chilly greeting.

He stopped abruptly. "How-do-you-do," he answered with no inflection.

"Is the man crazy?" Peggy thought. "Imagine Gran's expression if I had rushed forward and we had shaken hands. Nice explanation. We had talked twice without either of us knowing who the other one was. Yes, that would have gone over big. I can see where he and Gran will not get along at all."

**B**UT on the contrary he and Gran seemed to be getting along famously. She had been watching Mr. Newton closely, and now smiled at him—one of Gran's nicest smiles, and he smiled back, and Peggy felt sure it was one of his best, also.

"You won't think me presumptuous, will you, Mr. Newton," Gran began, "if I ask you which you consider the greatest—Sherlock Holmes, Philo Vance or Hercule Poirot?"

Mr. Newton drew his chair a little closer to the high backed one that held his hostess, and leaned forward with enthusiasm.

"Presumptuous? I should say not, but you see that is something I would much rather discuss with you than just answer right off. As I see it Sherlock

Holmes had—" But Peggy lost track of the conversation as she turned a puzzled face to Maxine, who shrugged her shoulders and looked blank. What on earth were they talking about? Of course she had heard of Sherlock Holmes, but what had he to do with these other two men? And what did Gran know about detectives. Peggy felt sure she had never seen one before.

"Well, putting it in another way," Gran began again, "which of these methods do you use?"

"To tell you the truth I rather combine a little of all of them, and from that make my own method. I find I get the best results in this manner."

Mrs. Horton nodded slowly. "Yes," she agreed. "I see how that might be done. Now in this case, of course, all you have to go on is that Miss Sawyer arrived here with a ring in her possession and last night when she went to put it on it had disappeared."

"The servants?" the detective began quickly, but Gran raised her small hand peremptorily.

"To doubt the servants, Mr. Newton, is out of the question."

"So that is that," he agreed.

"You are quite sure you had the ring with you?" he continued, turning to Nancy. Peggy was feeling very uncomfortable both for herself and for Nancy, but the latter merely shrugged her shoulders.

"Of course I had it. And now no one can find it," she replied indifferently.

**H**E looked at her in silence for a moment. "You make it sound like 'Thimble—thimble, who's got the thimble?'" he told her. "Now I shall to Mrs. Horton. 'Miss Sawyer lost her ring, but the first person I should like to question is Miss Margaret.'"

"Just as you think best," Gran agreed rising quickly, and turning to Maxine and Nancy. "Come, girls. We shall wait on the back terrace for your next move."

"Can't we go outside some place to talk?" he asked Peggy when the others had disappeared down the hall. She glanced through the parlor windows at the rose garden.

"We might go out there," she suggested.

"Whew," he breathed in relief, taking his cigarette case from his pocket and offering it to Peggy who shook her head. "May I?" he asked. When she nodded in assent, he stopped for a moment to light his cigarette while she continued up the walk towards the summer house. "Your friend Nancy is a helpful little soul, isn't she?" he asked, joining her.

"What is it you wished to ask me?" Peggy asked him without replying to his question about Nancy.

(Concluded in February Number.)

## AN EXPERIMENT WITH TIME

(Continued from Page 9)

water-tight box some four feet wide by ten feet long with eight-inch sides should be made to mix the mortar in. The proportions advised by manufacturers of cement are one part Portland cement, two parts sand with one-tenth as much pulverized hydrated lime as there is cement. This should be thoroughly mixed dry. If the stucco is to be colored the coloring matter must be mixed with the sand first until a uniform color results and then mixed with the cement. When the ingredients have been thoroughly mixed dry, water is added until the mortar is of the proper consistency for plastering. For the first coat add one pound of hair for each bag of cement.

The plastering should begin at the top and the work carried down continuously without allowing the bottom edge to dry. Any breaks in the plastering should come at opening of windows and doors. The plaster should be well forced into the mesh to form a good key, and the mesh of the metal or wire lath should not be larger than three-eighths by five-eighths of an inch. Do not trowel too much, just enough to bring the plaster to the required thickness of half an inch to three-quarters of an inch. Hair is only used in the first coat. While the first coat is wet scratch

deeply over the entire surface to make a key for the second coat one-half to three-quarters of an inch thick. This second coat can be the finished coat if wished, and coloring matter used in it.

So far I have considered the construction. The method of finishing may be accomplished in many ways on the last coat. A smooth bone white or ivory is indicated in this design and can be secured by bringing the final coat to an even surface with the steel trowel. White Portland cement should be mixed to get this result. The proportions for the finish is one part white cement to three parts white sand. The use of white cement with yellow or brownish sand will produce varying shades of cream, yellow and buffs.

There are however many finishes that are easily obtained. One to be avoided is the terrazzo or polished finish with small colored aggregate in it. Never disturb the stucco when it is setting. If the weather is very hot sprinkle it lightly with water to keep the outside from setting before the back.

The inside finish is plaster and the heating hot air.

Editor's Note—Mr. Horwood will be glad to answer, free of charge, all questions about building, remodeling and decorating homes; plans and specifications supplied at moderate charge. Address all inquiries to Subscribers' Service Bureau, The Nor'-West Farmer, Winnipeg, Man.



# FAVORITE RECIPES

## Corn Flake Date Cookies

ONE c. butter; 1 c. brown sugar;  $3\frac{1}{2}$  c. flour; 2 tsp. baking powder;  $\frac{1}{4}$  tsp. salt;  $\frac{1}{2}$  c. water; 2 c. corn flakes. Cream butter, add sugar and beat thoroughly. Add flour, which has been sifted with the baking powder and salt, then the water and last the corn flakes. Roll the cookie dough thin and cut into rounds. Spread one round with the date mixture and put a second layer on top, pressing the edges together. Bake in a moderate oven for ten to twelve minutes.

## Date Mixture

One pound dates; 1 c. sugar;  $\frac{1}{2}$  c. water. Remove stones from dates and boil dates, sugar and water until soft.

## Cornflake Cinnamon Cookies

THREE c. shortening; 1 c. sugar; 1 egg;  $\frac{1}{3}$  c. milk;  $3\frac{1}{2}$  c. flour; 1 tsp. cinnamon;  $\frac{1}{2}$  tsp. cloves;  $\frac{1}{2}$  tsp. salt;  $\frac{1}{2}$  tsp. soda; 1 c. raisins; 2 c. corn flakes. Cream the shortening, add sugar, egg and milk. Add sifted dry ingredients, raisins and corn flakes. Roll the dough thin, then cut into rounds and bake in a moderate oven for about ten minutes.

## Corn Flake Strudel

LINE a buttered pudding dish with corn flakes. Then put in a layer of very thinly sliced apples, sprinkle with sugar and a little cinnamon and dot with pieces of butter. Fill to top with alternate layers, covering with a layer of corn flakes. Bake in a moderate oven until apples are soft.

## Corn Flake Macaroons

TWO egg whites; 1 c. sugar;  $\frac{1}{2}$  tsp. vanilla; 1 c. cocoanut; 2 c. corn flakes;  $\frac{1}{2}$  c. chopped nuts. Beat the egg whites until stiff, add sugar gradually, then the vanilla, cocoanut, corn flakes and nuts. Drop by spoonfuls on a buttered pan and bake in a moderate oven until a delicate brown.

## Corn Flake Brittle

TWO c. granulated sugar; 1 c. brown sugar;  $\frac{1}{2}$  c. light corn syrup; 1 c. water;  $\frac{1}{4}$  c. butter;  $1\frac{1}{2}$  c. corn flakes. Put the sugars, corn syrup and water into a saucepan and cook, stirring until the sugar is dissolved. Continue cooking, without stirring, until the temperature 300 degrees F. is reached. Remove from fire, add butter and stir only enough to mix well. If much stirring is done the brittle will sugar. Add corn flakes and turn at once on a greased slab, or on a greased inverted pan or baking sheet. Smooth out with a spatula. After about a half minute take hold of the edges of the candy and lifting it slightly from the slab, pull it as thin as possible. Break into irregular pieces. Cold water test when candy reaches 300 degrees F.; very brittle.

## Orange Sponges

ONE-HALF c. butter; 2 eggs;  $1\frac{1}{2}$  c. flour;  $\frac{1}{4}$  tsp. salt; 1 c. castor sugar;  $\frac{1}{2}$  c. orange juice;  $1\frac{1}{2}$  tsp. baking powder. Beat the butter and sugar to a cream, add well beaten egg yolks and then the strained orange juice alternately with the flour sifted with baking powder and salt. Beat egg whites to a stiff froth. Gently fold into mixture. Bake in buttered gem tins in a hot oven ten to fifteen minutes. Serve when cold with stewed fruit or fruit salad.—W.W.

## Porkpie

LINE a cake tin—bottom and sides—with pastry, as in following recipe. Fill with pork—previously cooked by slow simmering and fill with the liquid which should set when cold.

Season well. Flavor if desired but this is not necessary.

Cover the meat with paste, join to side paste sealing closely. Decorate top with cut leaves or other ornamentation.

Bake till top is a nice glossy brown. The oven should be well-heated at first, then somewhat reduced that the inner part of the pastry may be well cooked.

After removing the pie from the oven stand for about half an hour, then slowly remove from tin about an inch at a time watching that the sides keep well in shape. If removed suddenly the richness will be lost and the sides will bulge or burst, but if care is taken the pie will stand up perfectly and will be a delicious rich, firm whole of meat, jelly and pastry when cold. Porkpie is never served hot.

The foregoing method is general for rabbit pie, pigeon pie and all meat pies to be served cold.—I.C.H.

## Maids of Honor

THIS is a recipe from the days of Henry VIII. Pastry as desired.

Filling. 4 ozs. finest fruit sugar. 2 ozs. ground almonds, 1 tsp. finest flour. yolks of 2 eggs, 2 tbsps. cream, 1 tbsp. orange-flower water.

Mix all together and place in deep patty pans.—I.C.H.

## Veal and Ham Pie

ONE and one-half lbs. lean veal,  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. ham or lean bacon, 2 hard-boiled eggs, seasonings to taste, grated rind of 1 lemon,  $\frac{1}{4}$  tsp. ground nutmeg, gravy or stock.

Line a loose-bottomed round or oval cake tin with good pastry. Arrange meat, bacon, and eggs in layers, seasoning well. When all is used, cover with pastry—trim the edges and decorate the top as desired.

Take care that all the edges are sealed. Pour in sufficient gravy that the meat will not become dry in cooking—and keep a little to add after pie is baked and has cooled somewhat, which will set when cold into a delicious jelly. Serve cold.—I.C.H.

## Swiss Steak

SELECT about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. of round steak cut about 2 inches thick. Sprinkle the steak with  $\frac{1}{4}$  c. of flour,  $\frac{1}{2}$  tsp. of salt and  $\frac{1}{4}$  tsp. of pepper. Pound this into the meat with a meat hammer or potato masher. Turn the meat, and do the same to the other side. Place two or three strips of bacon in the bottom of a baking dish or casserole. Place the meat over the bacon, and add  $\frac{1}{2}$  c. of water or stock to which has been added 1 bay leaf, 1 clove, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  tsp. of celery salt. Cover the dish and cook in a moderate oven for one and a half or two hours. If necessary, add more water during the baking. There should be sufficient liquid left when the cooking is finished to moisten the steak and provide enough gravy.

## Hamburg Steak, Plain

REMOVE outer skin, fibrous membrane and most of fat from the round and put through the meat grinder. Form into one large cake not over one inch thick and broil on well-greased broiler, or pan-broil in a very hot pan, using no fat. Season, dot with butter and serve immediately.

## Ragged Robins

THREE c. corn flakes, 1 lb. dates,  $\frac{1}{2}$  c. almonds, 1 small bottle maraschino cherries,  $\frac{1}{4}$  c. sugar, 1 tsp. vanilla,  $\frac{1}{2}$  tsp. salt, 2 egg whites, also syrup from cherries. Mix, drop from spoon on floured pan and bake in a slow oven until a nice light brown.—N.M.R.

## Wenham Wopsies

WHITES of 2 eggs;  $2\frac{1}{4}$  c. corn flakes (slightly rolled);  $\frac{1}{2}$  c. coconut; 1 scant c. sugar; vanilla. Beat eggs stiff, but not dry, and fold in other ingredients. Drop from spoon on greased pan and cook in a moderate oven until a nice light brown.

## Laundry Soap

SIX qts. soft water; 5 lbs. grease; 1 can lye. Set on the back of the stove and let gradually come to the boil until it drops from a stick the consistency of honey. Then remove from the stove and leave in the vessel until set, when it is hard enough to cut into bars.—Mrs. W. H. R., Sask.



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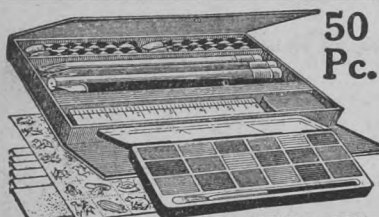
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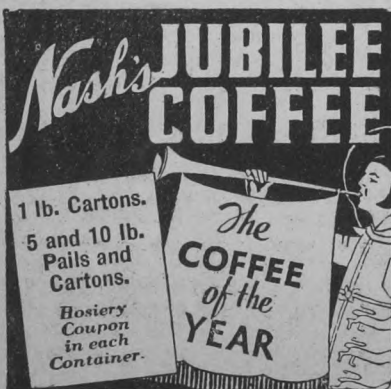
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## GAMES

For Young People

### "Feather Chase"

A BASKET of feathers are emptied on the table and blown into the air. The guests try to see who can catch the most in three minutes. If you have never tried it you don't know how elusive a feather can be.

### "The Picture Gallery"

ONE by one the guests are taken into a separate room. There, someone has a lamp arranged to throw a shadow profile on a paper pinned to the wall. He draws around each shadow and after numbering the pictures, hangs them on the wall. When everyone has been drawn, have a contest to see who can guess the identity of most pictures. A pretty picture might be given as a prize.

### A Regular Blowout

HERE is a game which will be a noisy success and a regular scramble from start to finish. Get two captains and have them choose their teams and stand in line opposite each other. In the centre of the room have two chairs each containing fifty or more flattened out paper bags of generous size. At the word go, each leader runs forward, snatches up a paper bag, blows it up until it bursts. As soon as the "pop" is heard the player races back to the end of the line and the next one continues the game. The team which finishes first is the winner and the leader receives a prize, which may be a bag of popcorn.

### Tea Kettle

THE player who is "It" leaves the room while the rest of your friends select a word which has a double or possibly a triple meaning. When "It" returns he tries by questioning to find out the word. As he asks each player a question he is answered with a sentence in which the word "tea kettle" is substituted in place of the chosen word. Suppose, for instance, the word was "so," "sew" and "sow."

If "It" asked "Do you like oranges?" The answer may be "I should say tea-kettle unless they are green." "It" might ask the next player, "How do you like my suit?" to which he might be answered, "It's all right but I tea-kettle very little and I don't know much about it." Not until each player has answered a question does "It" try to guess the answer.

FOR supper write the following menu (without the explanations) on cards and let each guest choose what he wants. There will be the worst combinations imaginable.

### Eat, Drink, And Be Merry

A Musical Comedy in three acts:

#### ACT I

"An Irish Folk Song."

"Turkey in the Straw" with appropriate variations

#### Duet:

"Blest Be The Tie That Binds."

"Nut Brown Maiden."

Extracts from "The Old Oaken Bucket."

"Song of The Old Salts."

#### ACT II

Medley introducing:

"In The Shade of The Old Apple Tree."

"Walnuts and Wine."

"The Wearing O' The Green."

and many other favorites.

#### ACT III

"From Greenlands Icy Mountain."

"Angel's Serenade."

Grand Finale:

"Drinking Song."

Explanation of Menu:

Act I—Potato chips, cold sliced turkey with cranberry jelly, bread and butter sandwiches, ripe olives, water, salted nuts.

Act II—Salad of apples, nuts, etc. on lettuce leaf.

Act III—Ice cream, angel cake, coffee.



Winning teams in the boys' and girls' clubs competitions at the 1935 Royal Winter Fair at Toronto, where teams of two boys or girls from all provinces competed in the different projects. Front row—Winning Potato Club team: W. A. McPherson, Whytefold (left), and Harry Johnson, Winnipeg Beach, Man., of the Whytefold Potato Club. A silver cup was presented to these boys at the Whytefold Schoolhouse. Wm. Johnson, Harry's father, won second prize at Toronto with his Northern Grimm Alfalfa which yielded 2,500 lbs. from six acres. Second row—Winning Beef Calf Club team: Edwin Pethybridge, Tees (left), and Thomas Biglands, Lacombe, Alta., of the Lacombe Beef Calf Club. Third row—Winning Seed Grain Club team: Justyn Rigby, Wembley (left), and Arthur Mackey, Sexsmith of the Grande Prairie Junior Seed Grain Club, Alberta. Back row—Winning Swine Club team of Dina Swine Club: Burnie Nicholson, Dina (left), and Orlen Bretvold, McLaughlin, Alta.

## GIFTS

For Any Time

### Collar and Cuff Sets

PERHAPS you have some yarn on hand that you would like to use. You know the very latest collar and cuff sets are knitted or crocheted, either in plain or fancy stitches. A belt may be included too, or even sockettes, and a purse if you wish.

### Door Stop

BELIEVE it or not but last year's mail order catalogue makes a real nifty door stop. Fold back the top left-hand corner of the cover to the inside centre of the page. Then fold half of this over to the inside centre. Do the same with the next page, and the next, until you have done all the pages in the catalogue. Stand it up on end. Sew a large bright wool pom-pom on the top point and your door stop is made. Nothing more simple than that, is there? Nor cheaper!

### Jardiniere

AND have you seen the new jardiniere made with clothes pins? All you need for them is a tin can 2 1/4 inches high, a few clothes pegs (the round tubular ones), and a dab of paint. Slip the pegs on the tin (a prong on each side) till the can is completely covered. Then give the pegs a coat of paint, any color you wish, but the bright reds, greens, or yellows are the prettiest. Or you may use two harmonious colors in a mottled effect, or design. A little gold dust always adds to the general effect, but is not necessary.

### Dolls

THERE are many novelty dolls that can be made out of paper and wool. The braided, dangly ones are quite the rage just now. Cut strips of crepe paper 1/2 an inch wide, three different colors is most effective on wool—say mauve, yellow and green—Take one strip of each color, fasten the ends together, and braid a length, firmly. Cut off 5 or 6 inches of the braid and double it over so that it forms a sort of loop; fasten or sew. This is the body of the doll. Cut off two pieces 6 inches, and

fasten to the top sides of the body for the arms. Then cut off two pieces of the braid about 4 inches long or else one piece 8 inches, and fasten (sewing is best) to the bottom sides of the body for the legs. To keep the braided arms and legs from unravelling, bind them about 1/2 an inch from the end with thread, then fringe the 1/2 inch tuft that remains for hands and feet effect. To make the head, cut a circular piece of crepe paper or cloth—any color you wish—put a little lump of batten in it and draw the paper or cloth up as snug and even as possible, so that there'll be at least a 1/2 inch tuft at the top. Bind a thread around it tightly and then fringe the tuft for top-notch. Mark eyes, nose, and mouth with ink, then sew it on to the body. These dolly-wogs are very odd and quite ornamental. They can, of course, be used for children's dolls too.

### Recipe Book

DO you like making books? Why not select your best, tried, recipes and print or write them neatly in a little pad or note book? Paste a few suitable colored cake and pie pictures here and there, saving the best one for the cover of course, and you have a very useful little gift for your friend who is fond of baking, or perhaps a prospective bride, or a newlywed. A household-hint book may be made the same way.

## A CLOSE SHAVE

(Continued from Page 14)

The struggle was over in a moment and when the door was thrown open by an excited crowd attracted by the noise both men lay inert upon the floor, one of them dead.

When Barker recovered from his swoon and told the story of his dreadful experience he was believed and justified by all; but he has never been able to quite satisfy his conscience on a single point connected with his "close shave," as he calls it, with poorly-assumed lightness: "Was he morally responsible for the tragedy that cost the life of Razzin Files because of that last suggestion he made to him!" It is a query that constantly recurs to him and disturbs his dreams.

Meantime Barker has learned to shave himself.



# UP-TO-THE-MINUTE STYLES

1922—Brother and Sister Sgt in Sizes 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6. Material required for size 4: Dress:  $2\frac{1}{2}$  yds. 27-inch;  $2\frac{3}{8}$  yds. 32-inch;  $2\frac{1}{4}$  yds. 35-inch. Panties:  $\frac{3}{4}$  yd. 27-inch, 32-inch or 35-inch. Contrasting Collar and Front Dress Facing:  $\frac{1}{4}$  yd. 32-inch or 35-inch. Contrasting Dress Revers:  $\frac{1}{4}$  yd. 32-inch or 35-inch. Suit:  $1\frac{3}{4}$  yds. 32-inch;  $1\frac{1}{8}$  yds. 35-inch; 1 yd. 54-inch. Trousers Lining:  $\frac{3}{4}$  yd. 35-inch. Contrasting Collar and Blouse Facing:  $\frac{1}{4}$  yd. 32-inch or 35-inch. Contrasting Blouse Revers:  $\frac{1}{4}$  yd. 32-inch or 35-inch. Price 15 cents.

1938—Misses' Dress in Sizes 14 to 40. Material required for size 16:  $4\frac{7}{8}$  yds. 35-inch;  $4\frac{5}{8}$  yds. 39-inch. Contrast:  $\frac{1}{4}$  yd. 35-inch or 39-inch. Price 25 cents.

1949—Misses' and Junior Misses' Evening Dress in Sizes 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 20. Material required for size 15:  $5\frac{3}{8}$  yds. 35-inch;  $4\frac{5}{8}$  yds. 39-inch;  $4\frac{1}{8}$  yds. 44-inch. Sash:  $2\frac{1}{2}$  yds. 4-inch ribbon. Price 20 cents.

Send your order with remittance, style number and size to The Nor'-West Farmer, Winnipeg, Man., if your local dealer cannot supply them.

These are Simplicity patterns — prices 15, 20 and 25 cents each.

1938

1949

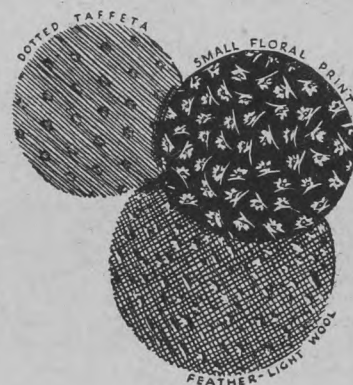
1922

## "I'VE BEEN SCOUTING"

for a good between-season costume — one that would spice up the present wardrobe, that could be worn confidently into spring after shedding winter wraps. Simplicity 1983 marked a happy ending to my quest. Here was a very new, very natty suit. A winter coat would slide over it without argument. An extra blouse or two would offer welcome variety. And now what fabric? It would be crisp and fresh in taffeta, either plain or in a neat cravat design. It would be as refreshing as the first spring



SIMPLICITY 1983



breeze in small flower print. It would be serviceable and smart in a feather-light wool. Navy blue would be a wise choice for any

one of those fabrics. String color in the wool would be good, especially so if contrasted with black. Otherwise, something gay like raspberry or coral. As for the blouse, cotton lace first of all, not only because



SIMPLICITY 1983

it is new for daytime wear but because it has a knack of suggesting formality without being dressy about it. And by all means, the blouse again in a print, in case the suit is in a plain fabric.

*Lady Simplicity*

No. 1983—Price 15 cents

"What should a man do who suddenly loses all his hair?" inquires a writer. Sell his brush and comb.

## SPOOL SILK



*As Paris does!*

Pattern after Paris by using only those threads unsurpassed for smooth evenness and rich, soft lustre. For a finer seam and more delicate stitches, use J. & P. Coats' SHEEN for sewing on silk substitutes, wool and cotton . . . J. & P. Coats' SPOOL SILK on pure silks and sheer wools. More than 150 perfectly matching shades.

"SEWING SECRETS" tells how to have couturier chic and exclusiveness in your own Paris-inspired creations. Use this coupon.

The Canadian Spool Cotton Co., 224 Dept. R-49, P.O. Box 519, Montreal, P.Q. I enclose 10¢ for booklet, "Sewing Secrets".

Name.....

Address.....

Made in Canada by the Makers of Coats' and Clark's 6-Cord Spool Cotton

"What happens when you pour boiling water into the teapot?" queries an advertisement. We then find that we've forgotten to put the tea in.

Stains on white materials from an indelible ink pencil can be removed by soaking in a fairly strong solution of ammonia and water. The process may have to be repeated.

## GARDEN NOTES

### THREE SACKS RIPE TOMATOES

MRS. EDITH ROE, Neelin, Man., reports good success with tomatoes by starting the plants early in the house, transplanting to cans, one plant to a can, and finally planting in rows 18 inches apart in the garden. Each plant is staked, pruned to two stems, the suckers picked off every day or two, and a pinch of nitrate of soda applied. In the past season she picked six flour bags full of ripe tomatoes right off the vines of the 120 plants beginning July 30.

### BIG PUMPKIN AND ONION

MRS. T. L. GILLIHAD, Star City, Sask., writes us that she planted pumpkin seed May 24, without special care, in fact, the vine was hoed only once. One pumpkin measured 47½ ins. circumference one way and 55 ins. the other, weighed 45 lbs., and canned 14 qts.

Mrs. Edith Roe, of Neelin, Man., sowed some onion seed in boxes on April 1, and shortly after the plants came up, transplanted them to cans—one to a can, finally setting them out 12 inches apart in the garden about the middle of May. After danger of frost was past and growth was rapid she applied a small pinch of nitrate of soda to each plant. At harvest time 24 onions weighed 22 lbs., the largest onion weighing 1 lb. 6 ozs.



**4 to 5  
TIMES**

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PINK TABLETS**

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# HOW TO MAKE SOAP

## Honey Soap

TAKE white Marseilles soap, 4 oz.; honey, 4 oz.; benzoin, 1 oz.; borax, 1/2 oz. Mix well in a mortar, then melt and run into molds.

## Lemon Soap

WHITE soap, 5 lbs.; starch, 1/5 lb. Melt and perfume with oil of lemon, oil of bergamot, oil of cloves in small quantities. Color yellow with cadmium yellow.

## Glycerine Soap

MELT any mild, white soap and mix thoroughly with it glycerine in the proportions of 1 to 20 or 25 parts by weight, of the soap. Perfume with oil of bergamot or rose geranium.

## Good Soap

TWO boxes lye; 9 lbs. cracklings; 1/2 lb. borax; 1/2 lb. resin; 17 quarts soft water. Put all the ingredients in a wash boiler and boil it just one hour. Pour into pans and cut into cakes the next day.

## Home-made Soap

WE have tried most every known soap recipe, and find the following one the best yet.

Dissolve separate, 2 cans of lye in a quart jar of soft water; set aside to cool. Melt 8 lbs. of fat; set aside until blood heat. Then pour the dissolved lye slowly into the grease, and stir for four minutes. Next, stir in a cup of flake ammonia, previously dissolved in a little hot water; stir four minutes. It is now ready to pour into mold. Let set three days; then cut as desired.—A.W.B., Sask.

## Hard Soap

THE following is a good and economical recipe. Take a gallon crock and half fill with soft luke warm water. Add one can of lye (a little at a time). Fill the crock with fat. You may use any kind of fat melted or pieces of raw or cooked pork or beef. After the crock is filled let stand seven or eight days. Empty into a large pot (not aluminum) and cook, stirring occasionally for about half an hour. Remove from the stove, empty into a shallow dish, let cool, cut into bars and put away to harden.—H.K.D., Sask.

## Laundry Soap

SIX lbs. fat; 1 lb. lye; 6 1/2 c. cold water; 2 tbsp. borax; 1/2 c. ammonia; 1/2 c. hot water.

Strain the fat, and if it has many impurities clarify it by adding water. Put the lye in a stone or enamel vessel and add the cold water. Let it stand until it cools. Dissolve the borax in hot water and add to it the lye. Melt the fat, warm it slightly and pour it gradually into the lye, stirring it constantly. Add the ammonia to the mixture before it is quite cool. Continue stirring until the soap is as thick as pancake batter. Add a little oil of geranium or other perfume if desired. Pour the soap into wooden or paper boxes lined with greased paper, and when cold, cut into cakes and let it stand a week to ripen. Stack in a warm place to dry.

TAKE 1 can of lye, and 2 tbsp. of borax, and dissolve in 3 pints of cold water, being careful to protect hands, eyes and nose. Then melt and strain 5 pounds of fat, when the lye is cold and the grease luke warm, pour the lye slowly into the grease, and stir until as thick as honey. Pour into pans lined with paper, and cut into bars before it hardens. In a day or two take the bars out of the pans and stack them so the air can circulate through them, and set them away to harden.

For extra dirty cleaning jobs the soap may be made stronger by adding one-half cup of ammonia to the lye mixture when cold.

This soap is good for some jobs, but we would not want to wash dishes long with such strong soap, for the sake of our hands especially.

Always use enamelled or crockery ware for soap-making as the lye will eat holes in tin or aluminum ware, and a smooth ladle to stir it with.

## Hard Soap

CRACKLINGS, or any kind of grease that accumulates can be used. One can lye; 5 1/2 lbs. cracklings, or grease; 3 gals. rain water. Place this in a stone jar, using nothing else but stone, and stirring until the lye is dissolved; after that stir good once every day for 10 days. Then place all in a kettle and boil for 30 minutes. Then pour in something to cool, and let stand until cool. Cut into squares and lay on a board in an open corn crib, to dry, which will take 8 or 10 weeks.

## Hard Soap

EMPTY a can of lye into a stone jar. Pour over this 2 1/2 pints of cold water and stir until the lye is dissolved. Set aside until the temperature is not over 80 degrees F. or 26-2/3 degrees C. Melt 5 1/2 lbs. of clarified and clean grease, tallow, or lard, and set aside until the temperature is 120 deg. F. or 49 deg. C. Slowly pour the dissolved lye into the grease, stir until lye and grease are thoroughly combined and the mixture drops from the stirrer, like honey. Stir slowly for 10 or 15 minutes but no longer, or the lye will separate from the grease. Pour into molds or pans and set away for a day or two to cool. When cool and firm empty out and cut into pieces.

## Soap that Floats

DISSOLVE 1 can lye in 2 1/2 pints of water and let cool. Melt 6 lbs. of fat (lamb, beef, pork or whatever you have) and let cool to touch. Pour in lye and stir fat. Continue stirring until it is creamy. Pour into a mold made from any kind of a box lined with cloth or wax paper. When it begins to harden so that it can be cut, cut into cakes. Cover and let stand in a cool place for about a month.

The secret of making soap float is to stir it so that a great deal of air gets into it.

# HOUSEHOLD HINTS

SHRIVELLED pickles are usually caused by too much salt, too strong vinegar, and too much sugar.

Brown sugar and molasses have greater health value than white sugar.

Add a few of the whiter leaves when cooking celery, to get greater flavor.

Brass or copper may be polished by rubbing with a paste of oil and rottenstone.

Pack a few mothballs with books and papers that must be stored away; the mothballs repel mice.

Floors must be cleaned thoroughly before they are painted; paint will not stick to dirt or grease.

Rub stained piano keys with a chamois dipped in a mixture of whitening and methylated spirit.

Neither hot nor cold water should be used when making a mustard plaster. The water should be tepid.

A triangular piece of corrugated rubber sewed under each corner of the rug prevents it from curling and slipping.

One-half to one teaspoon of soda to one cup of sour milk is a satisfactory proportion in most recipes that call for sour milk.

If the brown sugar is hard and lumpy, place it in a shallow pan and put in a warm oven for a few minutes. The lumps will disappear.

Cleanliness, a well-balanced diet, and the observance of health habits, make good-looking hair and skin and a generally pleasing appearance.

## Hard Soap

THREE cans lye, 14 lbs. grease (any and all kinds); 9 gals. rain water. Use a large iron kettle in making this amount. First put in 3 gals. of water and the lye. Boil until dissolved. Then put in the grease and boil until all is eaten. Then put in 3 more gallons of water and add the other 3 gallons, half a gallon at a time. Boil until it thickens, and at the last put in a handful of salt. Leave in the kettle until cold. Cut out in large cakes and put to dry; but do not let it freeze.

FIVE pounds clarified fat (a mixture of beef and mutton and some lard); 1 can lye; 1/2 c. borax; 1 qt. soft water; 1/4 c. ammonia. Melt the fat and allow it to cool until it becomes cloudy, and is warm to the hand. Put the lye and borax into a basin and put on it cold water and add the ammonia. Add the lye to the fat, stirring constantly. Stir until it is about the consistency of honey. If it is stirred too long the lye and fat will separate. Pour into a box lined with a wet cloth. Let stand in a warm place for a day or two before putting away.

## Strong Home-made Soap

ONE can lye; 3 pints cold water; 5 1/2 pounds clean melted fat, not hot; 1 1/2 tbsp. borax; 2 tbsp. sugar; 1/2 c. ammonia; 2 tsp. oil of lavender, if desired; 1/2 c. warm water.

Pour the lye carefully into cold water, and stir it with a wooden paddle until the lye is dissolved. When the mixture is cool, pour the fat carefully into the lye solution; stir it vigorously, but carefully. Dissolve borax and sugar in warm water and add to soap; continue to beat the mixture. Add ammonia and lavender and beat until the mixture is at about the consistency of strained honey. Pour into wooden or heavy pasteboard boxes lined with heavy waxed paper or wet cloth. Let the soap stand in a warm place until it is hardened. Cut into bars before it becomes too hard to cut without breaking. Cut slightly soft soap with a small, pliable wire. Makes about eight pounds.

Since gain in weight is the easiest way to judge success in baby feeding, the mother should weigh the baby every week until he is one year old.

Before giving a dose of cod liver oil, or any emulsion, dip the spoon in cold water. This will prevent any of the medicine sticking to the spoon.

When it is necessary to open any kind of skin eruption, use nothing but a thoroughly sterilized needle, then treat it with a good antiseptic.

Coffee made with hot milk furnishes the food value which coffee alone lacks. Half hot milk and half coffee is a nourishing breakfast drink for adults.

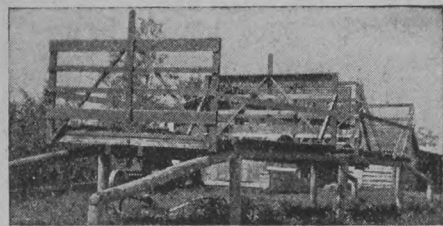
French chefs make cream of spinach soup by chopping the stalks fine and simmering them in weak lamb broth until they are tender. The soup is thickened, as usual, with white sauce.

The housewife who is willing to take fifteen minutes' rest before she is completely exhausted, is the one who can carry on the longest, and more than makes up the "lost" time in renewed vigor.

Animal crackers marching around the top of the children's cake afford great delight at any party. They may also be set up on a graham cracker as a pedestal with a small amount of frosting as mortar.

If a tall slender vase has become discolored on the inside and is too narrow in diameter to get a cloth down into it, soak a few tea leaves in vinegar, put this in the vase and keep shaking it until the discoloration has disappeared.





This handy way of loading and unloading bundle racks saves a lot of backbreaking lifting on the Stephenson farm, Mannville, Alta.

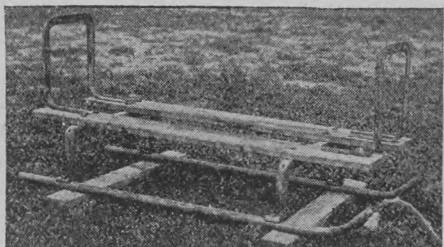
## SKILL SAVES STEPHENSONS STEPS

(Continued from Page 8)

metal roof on the 100x14-foot implement shed is the water shed. An eavestrough carries the water along and pours it into a large funnel (illustrated herewith), whence it goes via an underground (part of the way) pipe to a tank in the basement under the residence. If the water gets low towards spring, snow is shovelled up on this hot metal roof in the warm March days—presto, water in the tank. A drain cock is placed at the low point of the pipe line between the funnel and the house, thus avoiding freezing.

### Labor-saving in the Home

GOING into the house, many labor-saving devices were seen and other handy cupboards and things such as a flashlight hanging in a rack and pointing downward lighting the way down cellar, ease the housework for Mrs. Stephenson, who, incidentally, was a school teacher in King's County before becoming Mrs. Stephenson and a Western farm homemaker. One of the slickest working contrivances in the house was a dumb waiter that could be raised up right beside the kitchen table. It was screened and the open door of waiter held it up level with the kitchen floor.



Here's a hand sled that would induce any boy to keep the wood box full; made by Mr. Stephenson from scrap iron, especially for hauling firewood from woodshed to kitchen door.

That is to say, when the door was opened to put in or take out things, the bottom of the door rested on the floor. Shut the door and it was ready to drop back to the cool cellar below. Mr. Stephenson pulled it up to demonstrate how it worked and among other things of less importance, it contained some real good pie.

By this time the 'phone rang informing me that Mr. W. J. Elliott, principal of the Vermilion School of Agriculture, had stopped at Mannville on his way to Edmonton and would take me back to the city if I got in promptly. And so after finishing a hurried lunch, which Mrs. Stephenson's traditional hospitality provided as a matter of course, my host and hostess hastily prepared for town, leaving their son, Raymond, to run the farm for the afternoon. With the season's wool clip well sacked in the trailer behind the family car we reached town promptly, accompanied by a neighbor lady whom we met at the corner down the road a ways. I immediately transferred to Professor Elliott's car and we went on to Edmonton. Ever since that pleasant visit, I have never missed an opportunity to inspect dumb waiters.

One gets a lot of satisfaction out of reviewing the handy and helpful contrivances about such a farm as the Stephensons'. Visualize the feedlots, illustrated herewith, filled with thrifty, two-year-old Aberdeen-Angus-Shorthorn cross-bred steers which go into the feeding corrals about Christmas and are fed through to April. Green feed and straw are fed twice a day, hay at noon. Oat and barley chop is also fed twice daily. Last spring, incidentally, the heaviest steer, practically pure bred Shorthorn, weighed out at 1,520 lbs. and brought \$102.93. To save loss from shrinkage, the local trucker is paid a dollar a head to truck the fat cattle to the shipping point some 12 miles

distant; another way of saving steps and dollars. "Kindness," says Mr. Stephenson, "is the best labor-saver around the live stock feeding yards." This also applies to his flock of Hampshire sheep and the Barred Rocks.

The adjacent hog lot will be

# 'SALADA' TEA

301

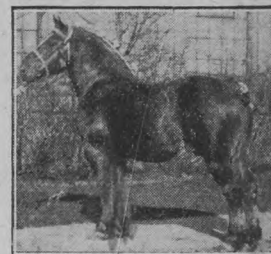
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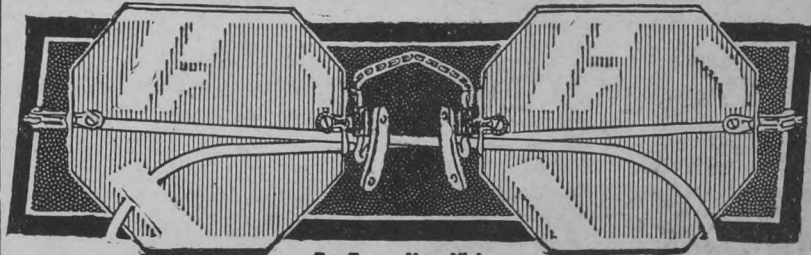
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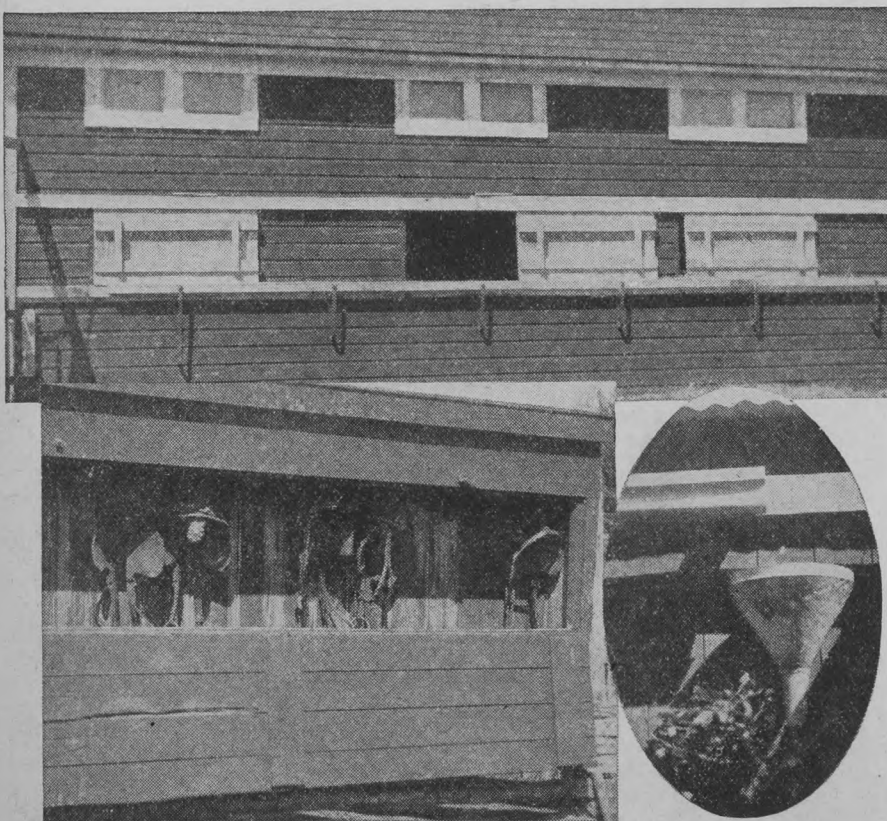
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St. & No. or \_\_\_\_\_

P. O. \_\_\_\_\_

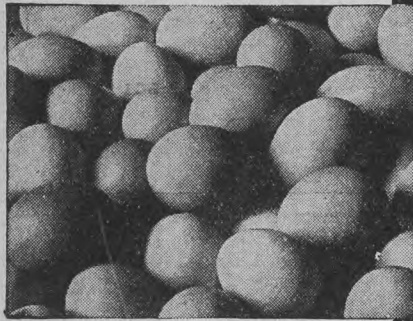
Pro \_\_\_\_\_



Top—A close-up view of sleds through which hay carried from nearby stacks is fed to the horses. Lower left—The bridle cupboard, opposite the watering trough. The bridles are taken off the horses and hung here, the horses then going to the trough, thence to the stable. On the way back to the fields the bridles are put on at this point. Oval—The funnel that catches the soft water from the eavestrough on the machine shed.



## The story of LAYING TRIM



## as told by 1400 PULLETS

WE SELECTED 1400 May-hatched pullets and divided them into two pens of 700 each for a year's laying test. These two pens were alike so far as breeding and care were concerned. Everything being equal, they should have consumed about the same amount of feed and laid about the same number of eggs. But they didn't, and here's the story:

One pen consumed 49,592 pounds of feed and the other 52,784 pounds. One pen consumed 3192 pounds more feed and (here is the important point) laid 876 1/12 dozen more eggs.

What made the difference? Just one thing—the hens that ate the extra feed and laid the extra eggs got three pounds of Pan-a-min to each 100 pounds of mash. The Pan-a-min pen ate 5 pounds more feed per bird and beat the other pen by 19.6 eggs per bird on a hen-day basis.

Here's the story of laying trim as told by 1400 pullets on our Research Farm. Here's ample proof that it pays to give special attention to the hen (as well as to the feed she gets). And ample proof that it pays to add Pan-a-min to the laying ration. Hess & Clark, Ltd., London, Canada.

# PAN-A-MIN

KEEPS HENS IN LAYING TRIM

## WAKE UP YOUR LIVER BILE—

Without Calomel—And You'll Jump Out of Bed in the Morning Rarin' to Go

The liver should pour out two pounds of liquid bile into your bowels daily. If this bile is not flowing freely, your food doesn't digest. It just decays in the bowels. Gas bloats up your stomach. You get constipated. Your whole system is poisoned and you feel sour, sunk and the world looks punk.

A mere bowel movement doesn't get at the cause. It takes those good, old Carter's Little Liver Pills to get these two pounds of bile flowing freely and make you feel "up and up." Harmless, gentle, yet amazing in making bile flow freely. Ask for Carter's Little Liver Pills by name. Stubbornly refuse anything else. 25c. at all drug stores.

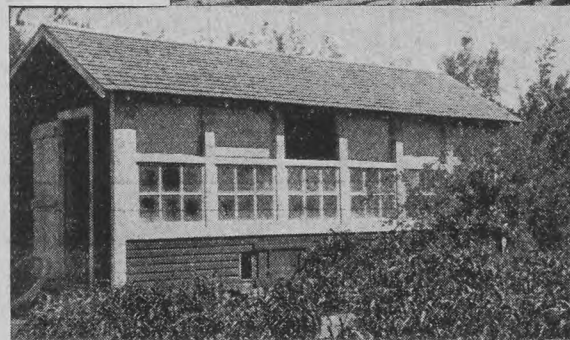
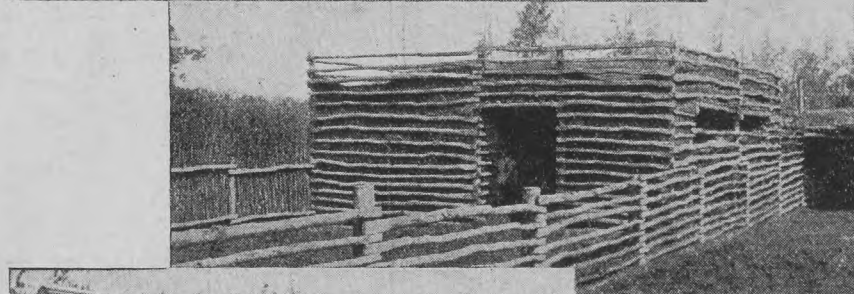
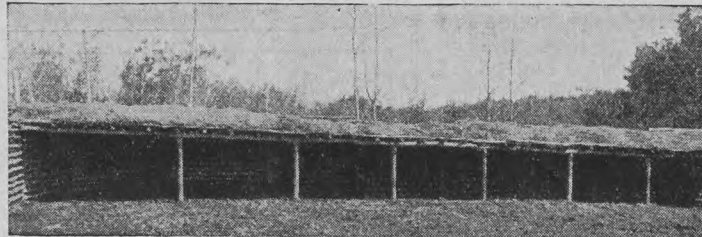
well stocked with breeding and market hogs. The ice house is filled during winter by the simple process of pouring in water and letting it freeze. Fresh meat may be kept for three weeks in a hole in the ice mass during hot weather.

A long knife made from a bucksaw blade is used to trim the rather extensive Caragana hedge. In short, no matter where you go around this farm you see the result of foresight in planning and the application of skill working the plan.

### The Man Himself

AFTER trying to take in all of the interesting things about the farm and to picture just how they fit into

the daily routine of chores and general farm work, one's thoughts naturally focus on the man himself. Charles E. Stephenson stands over six feet, is active both mentally and physically, speaks quietly and I would judge, takes his work and life generally quite seriously but does not take himself too seriously. My impression on the latter point is well borne out by his activities in the community. He is chairman of the school trustees; secretary-treasurer of the church; Sunday school teacher; president mutual telephone company; president live stock shipping association; active in boys' work, and on good terms with his banker.



Upper—One type of cattle shed in the Stephenson feedlot, well-built of poles and straw.

Centre—Another pole and straw shed serving as bull pen in summer.

Lower—The poultry house well sheltered with trees on all sides, housing the flock of Barred Rocks.

I would work for any wage  
To be free again, just to be again  
Where the bloom is on the sage.

The old folks say there's a spot that lives forever  
They tell me in their fondest memory  
For I have been a roamer, I have never  
Seen any place where I would rather be.

When it's round-up time in Texas,  
And the bloom is on the sage  
Then I long to be in Texas  
Back a-ridin' on the range  
Just to smell the bacon fryin'  
When it's sizzelin' in the pan  
Hear the breakfast ho'n  
In the early morn,  
Drinkin' coffee from a can.

### BURY ME OUT ON THE PRAIRIE

Well, I've got no use for the women,  
A true one may never be found  
They'll use a man for his money  
When it's gone they'll turn him down,  
They're all alike at the bottom,  
Selfish and grasping for all;  
They'll stay by a man while he's winning,  
And laugh in his face at his fall.

My pal was a straight young puncher  
Honest, upright and square,  
But he turned to a gunman and gambler  
And a woman sent him there.  
Quicker and surer his gun play,  
Till his heart in his body lay dead;  
Then a vaguero insulted her picture,  
He filled him full of lead.

All night long they trailed him,  
Through mesquite and chaparral  
And I couldn't but think of the woman  
As I saw him pitch and fall.  
If she'd been the pal she should have,  
He might have been raising a son  
Instead of out there on the prairie  
To fall by the ranger's gun.

Death's slow sting did not trouble  
His chances for life were too slim;  
But where they were putting his body  
Was all that worried him.  
He lifted his head on his elbow,  
The blood from his wound flowed red.  
He looked at his pals grouped about him  
And whispered to them and said:

"Oh, bury me out on the prairie  
Where the coyotes may howl o'er my grave  
Bury me out on the prairie  
And some of my bones please save.  
Wrap me up in my blankets  
And bury me deep 'neath the ground  
Cover me over with boulders  
Of granite huge and round."

So they buried him out on the prairie  
And the coyotes still howl o'er his grave.  
And his soul is now a-restin',  
From the unkind cut she gave.  
And many a similar puncher  
As he rides by that pile of stone  
Recalls some similar woman, and envies his  
molden bones.

### OLD SONGS WANTED

"The Dying Cowboy"—E. B., Man.  
"That Little Girl Dressed in Blue"; "The Red River Shore"—E. C., Alta.  
"Dear Old Daddy of Mine" "When I Grow Too Old to Dream"—M.T.B., Man.  
"The Wreck of the H.M.S. Victoria"—R.S.L., Sask.



Twin foals owned by W. L. Graves, Strassburg, Sask., shown at five months of age. The dam was 17 at the time the foals were born and they were her first. Muriel Graves is holding the halter.

## THE MUSIC CLUB

Readers Able to Supply the Words of Old Songs Asked for by Others will Please do so.

### THE OLD SPINNING WHEEL

There's an old spinning wheel in the parlor,  
Spinning dreams of the long, long ago,  
Spinning dreams of an old-fashioned garden  
And a maid with her old-fashioned beau.  
Sometimes it seems I hear them in the twilight  
At the organ, softly singing Old Black Joe.  
There's an old spinning wheel in the parlor  
Spinning dreams of the long, long ago.

### THEY CUT DOWN THE OLD PINE TREE

Stop awhile and listen to my story,  
I've just come down from the hills  
I went there to find my childhood sweetheart  
Mid the roses and the whippoorwill.  
I returned to look for the old pine tree  
That haunted my memory so  
It was there that she said she'd be waiting  
for me  
When we carved our hearts long ago,  
But the old pine tree was gone  
Still my love for her lingers on.

### Chorus:

They cut down the old pine tree  
And they hauled it away to the mill  
To make a coffin of pine for that sweetheart  
of mine  
They cut down the old pine tree.  
But she's not alone in her grave tonight  
It's there my heart will always be  
Tho' we drifted apart still they cut down my heart  
When they cut down the old pine tree.

Now that you have listened to my story  
I'm going back to the hills,  
Just to be alone among my memories  
Mid the roses and the whippoorwill  
I had promised her I would soon return  
And bring back a gold wedding ring  
Underneath the old pine tree we would be wed

When the first rose bloomed in the spring,  
But the spring has come and gone  
And the old pine tree is no more.

### Second Chorus:

They cut down the old pine tree  
And they hauled it away to the mill  
There'll be no cradle of pine for that baby of mine  
Since they cut down the old pine tree.  
But she's not alone in her grave tonight  
It's there my heart will always be.

Now I'm lost and forlorn, wish I'd never been born  
Since they cut down the old pine tree.

### WHEN THE BLOOM IS ON THE SAGE

When it's round-up time in Texas  
And the bloom is on the sage  
Then I long to be in Texas  
Back a-ridin' on the range  
Just to smell the bacon fryin'  
When it's sizzelin' in the pan  
Hear the breakfast ho'n  
In the early morn  
Drinkin' coffee from a can.

Just a-ridin' rockin' ropin'  
Poundin' leather all day long,  
Just a-swayin' sweatin' swearin'  
Listenin' to a cowboy song,  
How it beckons and I reckon



Four Corners Community Hall, 14 miles northwest of Meadow Lake, Sask. At the 1935 School Fair, six schools competed. This is one of the new districts opening up in Northern Saskatchewan. Four communities centre on this hall. Photo by J. G. Rayner.



## LOSEM THIS YEAR, CATCHEM NEXT

(Continued from Page 13)

from the start. These hogs, when they reach the Coast it should be remembered, have had a long hard trip in more ways than one. They started from their home farm in an over-fed all but blown-up condition, got another round of the same at Calgary or Edmonton, travelled between 600 and 700 miles and went through a third stuffing experience at the yards in Vancouver. Over-feeding in this fashion may produce symptoms similar to pneumonia and should the hog happen to die of this feeding abuse, constitutional weakness resulting in pneumonia sounds as reasonable an explanation as any to offer for his demise.

### Garbage-Fed Hogs Gain Slowly

PIGS on garbage fill out slowly, as compared with pigs on sound grain and the usual supplementals. A Chinaman figures on feeding a 120-lb. hog for from four to five months to bring him to the butcher weight of 180 to 220 lbs. It is impossible to state definitely the proportions of anything in a swill ration or to more than make a wild guess at what it costs or what quantity a pig requires to consume to make a pound of

gain. The difficulty is that the mess varies greatly in feeding value from day to day, not so much the collected garbage as the vegetable admixtures added at the feeding farms. The proportion of vegetables used varies with the season and the quantity available. It never happens that none at all are added because Chinese market gardeners in the Vancouver area are never without a crop of fresh vegetables of some kind, but the proportion may run from next to nothing to half or more by weight of the garbage. The chief vegetable used is potatoes. But everything else in the shape of root and leaf vegetables find the way into the cooking pot in season.

### High Dressing Percentage

IT IS claimed by swill enthusiasts that hogs feed on swill and the other feeds mentioned in the foregoing, dress out a higher percentage of saleable pork than pigs finished on sound grain. The claim is for a dressing percentage of from 70 to 80, as against 60 to 65 for the general run of pigs.

Chinese operators selling to their own meat shops or direct to the consumers, kill and dress their own hogs. The carcasses are inspected by city veterinarians, cut up while still warm and hustled round to buyers. It is estimated that between 5,000 and 6,000 hogs are finished annually by Chinese feeders in the Vancouver area. These would represent in the neighborhood of 1,100,000 lbs. of dressed pork.

\* \* \* \* \*

Grain is bought by the carload, in fact, Mr. Colpitts said he once bought 250,000 pounds in one lot for feeding to his foxes. This grain is finely ground and stored in granaries near the bake shop, next to the meat room. The grain moves in one direction toward the mixing or feed room, arriving as baked bread. The meat comes in from the other direction meeting the bread in the grinders and the mixture is taken away to the foxes in the tubs or troughs by truck.

### Hides, a By-product

HIDES from horses or cattle are salted and put into a covered pit and when a carload accumulates they are loaded and shipped out as a carlot. These hides are spread out full size, one on top of the other in the cement pit and can be piled up until there are about 20 feet deep. I leave it to you to decide how many hides stretched out full size it will take to make a pile 20 feet high. I will admit that the hide pit is not a pleasant place to stick around.

### Started with Dairy Cows

WHEN J. C. Colpitts bought this main ranch at Calgary (I understand he traded foxes for it), there was a large dairy barn on it but no fox pens. To make some use of the barn and of the feed produced on the farm he bought some dairy cows, a good many of them coming from Hays and Co., Calgary, who also supplied them with a herdsman. Later they bought another dairy farm where they also have foxes. Now they are the largest producer of milk in the Calgary district.

When the depression came on and the price of butterfat dropped everyone milking cows wanted to sell fluid milk at milk prices which created the surplus milk problem. Chain stores and cut-throat competition soon had milk prices down to ruinously low levels and milk producers were asking for government investigations and regulations and got both in most cases. Calgary had her

milk troubles along with the rest. Jas. C. Colpitts as a producer did not like the treatment he received from his distributor anymore than any other producer. He finally fell out with the company and immediately entered the distributing business himself. He built one of the most efficient and up-to-date plants in Western Canada and proceeded to put the others out of business. Although he has not done that as yet he has surely gone after things in a way that is very annoying to other distributors.

I asked Mr. Colpitts if he did not think one of the troubles with the milk business was that there were already too many in the distributing business which made a lot of duplication of services. He toyed with his pencil on his desk for a minute then looked up with a slight smile on his face and answered my question by stating that he thought there was room in nearly all businesses for firms without watered stock and with a low overhead. This answer is characteristic of the man.

While I sat in his office in the new milk plant he talked freely but did not waste words. The phone would ring every few minutes and nearly every call meant business one way or the other. An elevator man at some outside point called by long distance that one of his customers had upwards of 5,000 bushels of wheat with other grains mixed with it which would be difficult to clean out. "Ship it to me but don't clean it, I'll pay for the wheat," were all the words used in closing this deal.

Although it was only the latter part of October there was a blizzard raging in the Calgary district and snow was piling up, disrupting traffic and milk deliveries. A truck driver came in to Mr. Colpitts' office and said he would need a man to help him shovel snow if he got stuck as many times as he had that morning. "Take Jack with you and don't get stuck." I am not sure that I have the name right but that was about the limit of the conversation.

Mr. Colpitts said they had 25 trucks in operation and have their own garage and mechanics. They also keep a carpenter employed the year round and a painter is busy all the time keeping buildings and equipment looking spic and span inside and out.

Since land values have slumped a number of good farms in the Calgary district have become the property of the Colpitts. Some of this is the best of wheat soil and not particularly suited for other crops. These will be operated as wheat farms and will each have about 50 pairs of foxes which makes a good unit to give two men steady employment the year round.

### A Highly Specialized Business

THIS raised the question of whether or not foxes would fit into a regular farm program the same as pigs or chickens. He said they could but since only about five per cent of the people were successful in business he thought about the same percentage would hold good with foxes. It is a specialized business which an individual has to learn but is no more complex than chicken farming. In fact, Mr. Colpitts stated that they were easier to raise in numbers than either dogs or cats and were far healthier if properly taken care of. I noticed two rather fierce looking police dogs and a full grown bear when I visited the ranch so I put it down that Mr. Colpitts had a far wider acquaintance with animals than I had and I would not question his judgment on this point further.

The crop of 8,000 fox pelts coming from the Colpitts' ranches require a bit of selling to get the most out of them. The best skins as a rule are sold singly

while the remainder are sold in lots according to grade and you need to know furs to grade them well. The bulk of them have been sold in London but recently the Montreal sales, when American buyers upped prices, have in some cases beaten the London quotations.

I was told a story by a third party but did not have Mr. Colpitts verify it that when Britain went off the Gold Standard and the pound sank to around \$3.50 in Canadian money the Colpitts deposited the money they received from the sale of their pelts in Old Country banks and did not transfer it into Canadian funds until the pound sterling would fetch around \$5.00.

This little story which I believe has a basis in fact illustrates very well just why the Colpitts have been rather extraordinarily successful in accumulating goods of this world in a comparatively short space of time.

### CORN FOR SILAGE IN MANITOBA

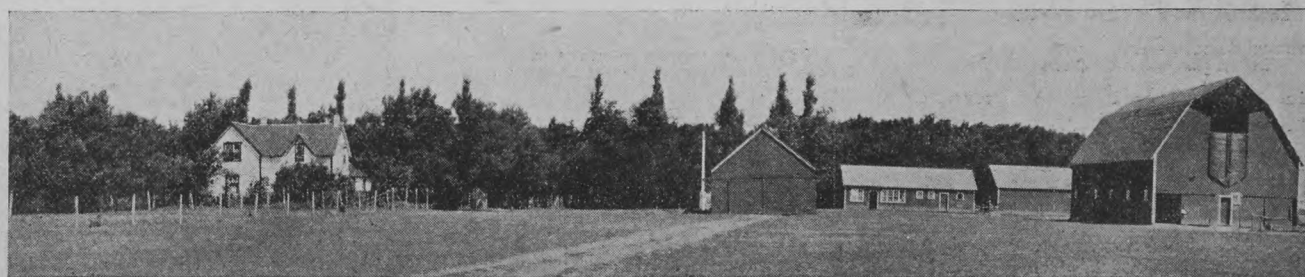
FOR a number of years the testing of corn for ensilage purposes has played an important part in the forage crop investigations at the Brandon Experimental Farm. The varieties now being tested may be grouped into late, moderately late and moderately early sorts, based upon their stage of development at harvest. In the moderately early group are the Lethbridge, Morden and Brandon strains of Northwestern Dent and Minnesota No. 23. Of these, Falconer and the early strains of Minnesota No. 13 and Northwestern Dent are the most satisfactory ensilage varieties for the corn growing areas in Manitoba.

### MAKING MONEY AT HOME

MRS. A. L. KANESTER, Dragon Lake, B.C., makes herself a few odd dollars of spending money every year by turning raw birch bark into Christmas cards. Last year she made more than fifty dollars, reports a nice sale for her unique product and suggests the possibility of other farm women making some money from utilizing any local products which may be suitable for this or some other like purposes. She sells her cards locally, chiefly in the nearest large town, Williams Lake, does all the work herself with the exception of gathering the bark, a chore which her husband performs.

### B.C. SEED PRODUCTION

THE value of the small field and garden seed produced last year in B.C. was slightly over \$200,000. Timothy lead in poundage, about 800,000 lbs., but was worth only approximately one-third the total realized for the crop of 1934. Volume of other crops in pounds is estimated as follows: red clover, 230,000; canning corn, 235,000; onion sets, 125,000; garden peas, 95,000; alfalfa, 40,000; onion seed, 30,000; alsike, 15,000; garden beans, 9,000; field, 8,000; mangels, 9,000; sweet corn, 6,000. The value of the flower seed produced is estimated at \$50,000. The bulk of the flower seed is grown on Vancouver Island; the vegetable seed in different sections of the Mainland, chiefly the Okanagan, Grand Forks and Lower Fraser; the alsike in the north central area and the timothy seed in Buckley Valley. Garden, flower and small farm seed production is increasing steadily and if the present rate of progress is maintained, should within a few years be leading revenue producer in many sections. It is a business for specialists and must be fairly closely supervised by experts of the provincial Department of Agriculture and Dominion Seed Branch.



E. Bruce & Son's farmstead at Miami, Man. The trees are on the north and west sides and the whole layout is very attractive, convenient and comfortable.

## A FORTUNE IN FOXES

(Continued from Page 5)

on the subject from many sources but you have to pay for experience and the cheapest way is to work a while for someone that knows.

The Colpitts depend upon meat, cereals and vegetables with the addition of certain minerals to provide their fox rations. The meat varies a good deal depending upon what is the cheapest source at the time. Originally horses and cattle supplied the bulk of their requirements and fairly large corrals leading up to the slaughter house give some idea of the numbers that were killed in their plant.

The day of my visit to the main ranch there were probably 30 or 40 quarters of meat hanging in the screened fly-tight meat room and a couple of tons of rabbits lying on the floor. Rabbits, squirrels and gophers as well as meats from the abattoirs supply the bulk of the meat on the Colpitts farms now. The Indians on a nearby reserve and on other reserves make some revenue in cleaning up on the rabbits and gophers, etc., selling the skins to the trade and the carcasses to the fox farms at from one to two cents a pound depending on the time of year.

The meat requirements on this one ranch runs up to three or four tons a day at times. This is ground up raw in power grinders, all the smaller, softer bones being ground with the meat while the larger bones are ground separately and fed also. A full time butcher with several helpers at times are busy all day long preparing the meat for the foxes. Loaves of bread are ground up with the meat and the combination comes out of the grinders well mixed. This bread is made from ground grains called cereals in fox parlance. As a rule it is mostly wheat ground fine and made into loaves without yeast and baked until very well done. It is very heavy but not bad looking on the outside. A baker and a large bake oven are kept busy on this job all day long also.

This mixture of so-called bread and meat along with some vegetables such as carrots are all ground together and come out of the grinder well mixed and fall into large wooden troughs with handles on each end making it easy for two men to carry this load of fox food. When feeding time comes, which is just once a day except when the pups are young, these troughs of fox feed are loaded onto trucks and delivered through the alleys of the fox pens, each fox being given his exact amount. The empties are brought back to be filled for the next feed.



**Tune in**  
on  
**Uncle Ollie**  
in the  
**HORSE SHOE BRAND**  
**HARNESS PROGRAM**

**EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY**  
AT 1.15 P.M. on the following stations

CKY WINNIPEG	CFAC CALGARY
CJGX YORKTON	CJCA EDMONTON
CFQC SASKATOON	CJOC LETHBRIDGE

### READERS!

When answering advertisements please say: "I read your advertisement in The Nor'-West Farmer."

**FOR BETTER PROFITS**



Stocks at  
**United Grain Growers Elevators**  
or write for details to Dept. N5  
W. L. HOGG COMPANY, Montreal-Winnipeg  
Winnipeg Address: Box 784

**Feed Animals Regularly**  
**HOGG'S "BRIDGE BRAND"**  
**SUPPLEMENTARY**  
**MINERALS**

**GET RID OF WORMS**  
**WITHOUT PILLS**  
**HORSES - HOGS - POULTRY**

**Just Mix with the Feed**

Pilling for worms is not only unnecessary but it is also dangerous. Simply mix a few ounces of "P.H." Powder, combined Wormer and Conditioner (manufactured by Perry & Hope, Ltd., Glasgow, Scotland), in the feed regularly twice a week and your stock dose themselves.

Prices, Postpaid, Canada:  
1 1/2-lb. \$1.75; 3 1/2-lb. \$3.75; 7-lb. \$6.00;  
28-lb. tin \$18.50

**PERRY & HOPE AGENCY**  
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**RID YOUR CATTLE OF**  
**WARBLE FLIES WITH**  
**CUBOR**  
**WARBLE POWDER**

and secure more milk, easier fattening, better meat and higher prices for hides. Stop lost profits.

For information and prices write  
**CHIPMAN CHEMICALS LIMITED**  
Saskatoon Winnipeg Edmonton

**WATCH YOUR**  
**HORSE PLAY**

when he is rid of Bots and Worms by  
**A SUR-SHOT**

He'll work better too—  
and it only costs little.

Fairview Chemical Co., Ltd., Regina, Sask.

**OLD COUNTRY ANNUALS**

OUR supply of Farming News Annuals and Scottish Farmers' Albums have just arrived and if possible are bigger and better than ever. The North British Agriculturist and Farming News is called their "Herds and Studs Special Number" and more than ever it has to do with the herds and flocks and studs of the Old Land. It still contains, as usual, hundreds of illustrations of prominent prize winners of the year 1935 but the stories are mostly about the agricultural and live stock affairs on and off the farms and how these have affected the industry as a whole throughout the year. Either one of these fine annuals may be obtained from the Book Department of The Nor'-West Farmer at 75 cents each, postpaid.

## BREEDERS' NOTES

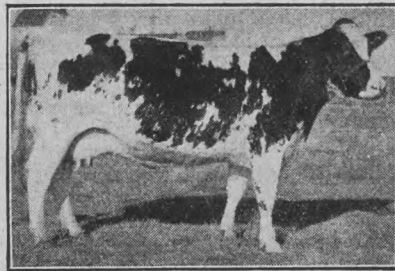
Breeders of Pure Bred Live Stock Are Invited to Send in Reports of Sales, Purchases, Production Records, etc., for These Columns.

### DATES TO BE REMEMBERED

Jan. 22-24—Sask. Live Stock Meetings, Saskatoon.  
Jan. 29-31—Dairy Convention, Winnipeg.  
Feb. 4-6—Dairy Convention, Regina, Sask.  
Feb. 11-13—Dairy Convention, Edmonton, Alta.  
March 16-20—Brandon Winter Fair, Brandon, Man.  
March 23-27—Regina Spring Show, Regina, Sask.  
March 30-April 4—Calgary Spring Show and Sale, Calgary.  
April 6-9—Edmonton Spring Show and Sale, Edmonton.

E. J. C. BOAKE, Acme, Alta., sold 17 head of Shorthorn bulls and females to Geo. A. Chase of Port Williams, Nova Scotia. These included some of Mr. Boake's best show stock. W. W. Wilson of Calgary, was the buyer for Mr. Chase.

HUGHES BROS., of High River, Alta., have sold their junior yearling Hereford bull, Wintercott Bardolph, that was second to the junior champion at the recent Royal Winter Fair, to the Ontario Department of Agriculture at a price of \$800. Hughes Bros. during 1935 sold six bulls sired by Beau Baldwin 30th, at an average price of \$786.



*Bonheur Echo, first prize three-year-old Holstein cow in milk at the Royal Winter Fair. Exhibited by Hays & Co., Calgary, bred by H. S. Corbett, Grosse Isle, Man.*

JOHN T. CLARK, Inchkeith, Sask., who was recently elected as one of the directors of the Canadian Shorthorn Breeders' Association from Saskatchewan, reports things in pretty fair condition in his district. He has lots of hay and straw and granaries filled up with grain. He recently shipped two fed calves to Winnipeg and got \$113.60 for them.

MARTIN BRAATEN, Birch Hills, Sask., has sold his Holstein herd sire, King Lily Posch Ormsby Fobes 74678 to Clement Leibel, Blagonie, Sask. This bull was bred by Ernest F. Sloan, Ellendale, Minnesota, and was sired by Ormsby Sensation Korndyke Lad and was from Ellendale Lily Posch Ormsby. The Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture was instrumental in placing this valuable bull in the hands of Mr. Leibel.

P. H. MOORE who judged Holsteins at the recent Royal and is the guiding spirit at Colony Farm, Essondale, B.C., selected a bull from the C.P.R. herd at Strathmore, Alta., for the Colony Farm. He is just a baby calf but is sired by Colony Koba McKinley 31st and is from Francy Korndyke Alcartra, a Gold Medal double granddaughter of King Segis Alcartra Spofford. She has a record of 25,825 lbs. of milk and 852 lbs. of butter fat.

THE dairy conventions are about to begin in Western Canada. Starting at Winnipeg the last week of January, Saskatchewan comes next the first week of February in Regina, and then Edmonton follows the next week and although we have had no word from British Columbia we expect their convention will be the third week of February. The dairymen always seem to hold good conventions. In Winnipeg one treat at least will be Professor J. B. Fitch, recently appointed head of the depart-

ment of dairy husbandry, University of Minnesota at St. Paul. He will be worth hearing. Saskatchewan dairymen are looking forward to hearing W. R. Cottingham of Winnipeg, who is chairman of the Public Utilities Commission under whose direction the milk situation in the Winnipeg area is controlled. He is an entertaining speaker with a real message. The provincial dairy breed clubs hold their annual meetings at the same time of the dairy conventions and everyone that milks cows for a living should plan to attend.

H. S. CORBETT, Grosse Isle, Man., has sold two good Holstein bulls recently. To J. I. Munroe, Warrenton, Man., went a son of Elmsfield Bonheur, the cow that led the Manitoba Cow Testing Association in 1931 with 15,656 lbs. of milk and 666 lbs. of butterfat. The other bull went to N. S. Heidahl, Stonewall, Man.

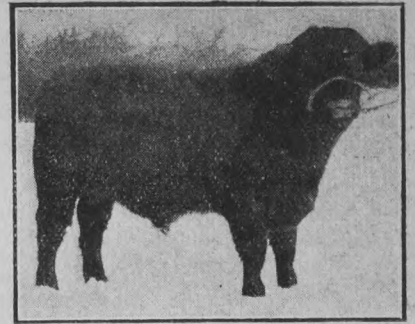
J. W. HOSFORD, South Edmonton, Alta., reports a good demand for Holstein bulls. He has sold two recently to Northern Alberta breeders. Both were sired by Hays' Follow Through. One went to W. R. V. Jackson, St. Paul, and the other to Wm. Schroder, Bremner, Alta.

THE C.P.R. Farm at Strathmore, Alta., have repurchased a Holstein bull they sold to Dr. T. F. Robertson, Brockville, Ont., in 1931. This bull, Strathmore Ambassador, is a son of Colony Koba McKinley 31st and is from Strathmore Sylvia, the highest record daughter of Colony Morag McKinley. Strathmore Sylvia has a record of 29,371 lbs. of milk and 1,013 lbs. of butterfat. "Ambassador" will now be one of the leading sires in the Strathmore herd.

GEO. GRAHAM, owner of Shady Spring Farm, Bently, Alta., writes that he has just shipped four pure bred Aberdeen-Angus heifers to Roland Sutton, Port Williams, Nova Scotia. Two of these heifers are Prides and two are Blackbirds, all sired by Prince Marshall 9th. They were selected by W. W. Wilson of Calgary, who also selected a yearling Barbara bull to go with them. The heifers are all bred to Favorite Mac of Abelour, a son of Middle Brook Prince 33rd. They are all outstanding individuals and should lay the foundation for a good herd of Angus cattle in Nova Scotia. Mr. Wilson thinks they are the first Angus cattle to go to Nova Scotia from Alberta.

W. H. HICKS of Souris, Man., writes under the date of December 27, 1935, as follows: "The ad displayed in your October issue surely brought results. Enquiries came all the way from Alberta and B.C. I have recently sold four nice Shorthorn bulls. Arthur Barker and Carl Schaiff of Hartney, Man., have jointly purchased a young double standard bull which they will use on their respective herds to build up hornless herds of dual purpose Shorthorns. Walter Graham, Cardale, purchased a Polled Shorthorn to breed on his commercial herd of grade Shorthorns. Wm. Webster, Orion, Alta., also purchased a Polled bull as did Thomas Thompson, Fairlight, Sask.

GEORGE LANG, Birnie, Man., reports having sold all his 1935 crop of Shorthorn calves. He has been using good bulls and finds it pays. He is now using a good red bull bred by George Rankin & Son, and he is leaving the right type, low set, fleshy and smooth. The one previous he traded with Chas. DePape and Raymond DeRoo of Swan Lake, Man.—a good secret bull out of an imported dam. This bull was shown very successfully by John Langman, Holland, Man. The one previous was a dark Roan Lavender bull bred by John Miller, Ashburn, Ontario, and used by DePape and DeRoo till 9 years old.



*This good Shorthorn bull, Balmuchy Marquis, was recently sold by Claude Gallinger, Tofield, Alta., to N. D. Latimer, Innisfail, Alta., for a herd sire. He is by Balmuchy Jasper, bred by Wm. MacGillivray, Ross-shire, Scotland, and imported in dam.*

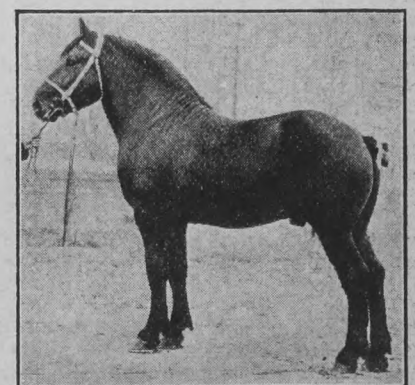
THE Western directors elected to the board of the Canadian Swine Breeders' Association for 1936 are: Alex. McPhail, Brandon, Man.; A. G. Weir, Aberdeen, and R. Hopkinson, Semans, for Saskatchewan; P. J. Rock, Morrin, for Alberta; and J. W. Shannon, Cloverdale, for B.C.

THE directors elected for the Canadian Sheep Breeders' Association for 1936 are: J. Basil Robinson, Belmont, for Manitoba; W. C. Heron, Hinton, for Saskatchewan; John Wilson, Jr., Innisfail, for Alberta; and Charles Turner, Kilgard, for British Columbia.

JOHN HEGGIE & SONS, Kelliher, Sask., sold four heifers to Mr. Heacke of Phone Hill, Sask.; two aged bulls to S. D. Weese, of Leroy, Sask.; two bull calves and one heifer to Leo McDonald, Melville, Sask. These breeders, by the way, have a herd of some sixty pure bred Red Polls. Henry Sasges of Lake Lenore, Sask., also sold a very nice yearling bull to W. E. Lewis, of Imperial, Sask., who has a very nice herd of Red Polls.

SAM JENNINGS, manager of Parkdale Dairy Farms Limited, which are owned by W. L. Parrish, Winnipeg, bought two Holstein and a Jersey bull while at the Royal Winter Fair. One of the Holstein bulls, Sir Inka Pal, was purchased from J. M. Fraser, Streetsville, Ont., and he is sired by Sir Inka Palmyra, a son of Calamity Nig of Elmwood Farms with 1,327 lbs. of butterfat and over 34,000 lbs. of milk. The other Holstein came from Roy Barker, Woodbridge, Ont. The Jersey was purchased from Sliver Creek Farms, Caledon, Ont.

RONALD SIGSTAD, of Quill Lake, Sask., recently laid the foundation for a first class pure bred herd of Red Poll cattle by purchasing four young females from Henry Sasges, of Lake Lenore, Sask. These females are exceptionally well grown and of good type. P. J. Hoffman, of Annaheim, furnished the herd sire for this foundation herd in the good yearling, "Nettie's Bell Boy" 10266, a splendid individual, well bred along real dual purpose lines, backed by good production. P. J. Hoffman also reports the sale of a yearling bull to head the good pure bred herd of O. M. Opdahl of Asquith, Sask. This bull also is an outstanding individual as to type with good production in his ancestry.



*Lagos of Weno, the two-year-old Percheron stallion that stood second in his class at the Royal Winter Fair for F. M. Cary, Forest Lawn, Alberta. He was sold to Duncan Stewart of Millhills fame, Scotland, at a price of \$1,250.00.*



**JAMES SIMS**, Sanford, Man., has recently purchased from Atkin and Whiting, Dual Purpose Shorthorn Breeders of Union Point, Manitoba, a choice roan-bull calf by Kinsman Knight from Kelsey Lass one of the best cows in the Atkin-Whiting herd.

**SPIGOTT BROS.**, of Outlook, Sask., write us that they have just purchased a Polled Hereford bull, Mildred's Gem, from Lawrence Crabb, Borden, Sask. This bull is by Beau Donald P 6th and out of Polled Mildred, bred by N. J. Dybvig, Kinley, Sask.

**WM. SNEIDER**, Coronation, Alberta, owner and manager of "Carbull Herefords" has recently added five pure-bred cows to his herd purchased from F. O. Duke and Son at Halkirk, Alta., These are all daughters of Prince Domino's Heir a son of Prince Domino 9th and are in calf to Corsewall Panama a grandson of the showbull Panama 38th.

**WM. BROWN**, Deloraine, Manitoba, president of the Canadian Ayrshire Breeders Association has been re-elected a director of the Association for Manitoba and Saskatchewan for another two year term. John Richards, Jr., Red Deer, Alta., has been elected for a similar term to represent British Columbia and Alberta, succeeding Hugh Davidson of Vancouver, B. C.

**HAYS & COMPANY**, Calgary, Alta., have sold the young bull, Hays' Progressor, to Geo. C. Bell and Harold James, Sarnia, Ontario. This bull is a full brother to Hays' DeKol Wayne that won his class at the recent Royal Winter Fair and is now at the head of the Nesbitt & Martin herd at Shoal Lake. Hays' Progressor is by Montvic Rag Apple DeKol and is from Hays' Queen Wayne with 18,679 lbs. of milk and 677 lbs. of fat as a four-year-old.

**JOHN BRANDT**, Edenwold, Sask., reports the sale of 11 head of Shorthorns since harvest. One good 18 months old bull went to J. H. Knoll, Yorkton, Sask. Another, the same age, to John Baker, Estlin, Sask., and one 11 months old to Henry Schletter, Franks Lake, Sask. These were all by Pytrees Knight (Imp.). One Rockfield Sunflower heifer went to P. F. Meng, Edenwold. To Alex. Ross, Avonhurst, Sask., four heifers—three Roan Ladys and one Marr Flora, one with a good bull calf at foot.

**WM. BROWN**, Deloraine, Manitoba, president of the Canadian Ayrshire Breeders Association, attended the Royal Winter Fair and while there purchased a good 8 months old purebred Ayrshire bull calf from Waldo Skinner, Senneville, Que. His name is Bois de la Roche Golden Anchor and he is sired by Greenan Golden Glory, the bull that has been grand champion at the Royal for the past four years, and is only five years old himself. The dam of Mr. Brown's bull has several good R.O.P. records with a high butterfat test.

**THE Colony Farm** at Essondale, B.C., have 15 pure bred Holstein cows reported in the Canadian R.O.P. in the month of December. The highest were Colony Vrouka B. Colantha, a daughter of Sir Romeo Mildred Colantha 6th with 25,525 lbs. of milk and 866 lbs. of fat in 365 days, and Colony Morag Koba Heila produced 20,119 lbs. milk and 664 lbs. fat. Hays and Co., Calgary, Alta., have nine Holstein cows in the December R.O.P. report, the highest is Hays Duchess DeWinton with 20,781 lbs. of milk and 631 lbs. of butterfat. This cow now has over 100,000 lbs. of milk in five lactations. Hays' Calamity DeKol, a daughter of Montvic Rag Apple DeKol, has 17,846 lbs. of milk and 678 lbs. of fat with a test of 3.8 in 350 days. The C.P.R. Farms at Strathmore, Alta., have six records reported, Strathmore McKinley Daisy produced 18,162 lbs. milk and 610 lbs. fat in 305 days. B. E. Hosford, South Edmonton, Alta., reports five pure bred Holstein cows, the highest is Muriel Ormsby DeKol that at five years produced 16,618 lbs. of milk and 676 lbs. of fat with a test of 4.07 in 365 days

on twice-a-day milking. College Mathieu, Gravelbourg, Sask., own the good cow Calamity Pietje Wayne that produced 20,027 lbs. milk and 768 lbs. fat with a test of 3.83 in 365 days on twice-a-day milking. Daleford Grace Koba, a three-year-old owned by J. W. Hosford, South Edmonton, produced 15,271 lbs. of milk and 466 lbs. fat in 305 days on twice-a-day milking. Heine Holtmann, Rosser, Man., has qualified two Holstein cows in the R.O.P., Sunbeam Inka Echo producing 16,751 lbs. of milk and 597 lbs. of fat in 365 days. She is a daughter of Paul Echo Colanthus.

**WALTER NORBURY**, McAuley, Man., has had two Jersey cows complete R.O.P. records recently. The highest was Glamorgan August Minnie that produced 8,807 lbs of milk and 394 lbs of fat with a test of 4.47 in 305 days.

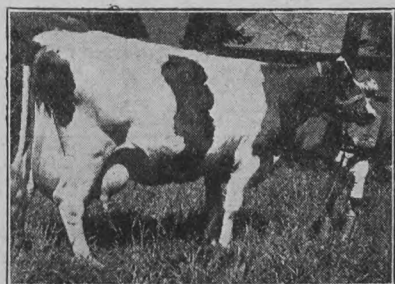
**ROBERT KEDZIE**, Rivers, Man., bought two Percherons recently. One is the black yearling stallion Shakespeare Kiev by Shakespeare from Gwendolene by Kiev. This colt was purchased from Wilfred Cochran, Hamiota, Man. The other was a foal, Hatonspeare by Shakespeare from the good mare, Nettie, that has been a prominent prize winner. This foal was purchased from D. McCallum, Wheatland, Man.

**MacGILLIVRAY & BUFFUM**, Bechar, Sask., have sold their stud Hampshire ram, Princeton 681 at a three figure price to John Groater of the Buck and Doe Valley Farms, Coatesville, Pa. This place is owned by Mr. du Pont, head of the firm of ammunition makers by that name. Princeton 681 was bred by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, High River, Alta., and was the high priced ram at the 1933 Calgary Fall Sale as a lamb. His record as a show ram and of his progeny made this sale possible.

**THE year 1935** holds the record for the number of World's records that were broken in the dairy cattle world and a fitting close to such a year of records was the regaining of the title to the World's champion butterfat producer for lifetime production by the famous Holstein cow, Springbank Snow Countess. Countess, as she is familiarly known, came through at the close of the year at sixteen years old with her tenth R.O.P. record in which she produced 18,991 lbs. of milk and 822 lbs. of fat making a total for her ten lactations of 9,062 lbs. of fat and 207,050 lbs. of milk.

In addition to her lifetime championship in butterfat, Countess is the only cow in the world with five records above 1,000 lbs. of fat in a year or seven records averaging over 1,000 lbs. of butterfat and the only cow to make three records in succession with over 1,100 lbs. of butterfat. Among the five cows in the world that have given over 200,000 lbs. of milk she stands second to an American rival and is the only Canadian cow to have exceeded this hundred ton figure.

Countess is owned by T. R. Dent, Woodstock, Ont. Her oldest son was owned and used in the herd of The Hon. T. A. Crerar at Clandeboye, Man., for a number of years. He was sold to J. A. Archibald at Moose Jaw, then went to Miss Mary P. McNutt at Saltecoats, Sask., and now at 12 years old is still in service in the herd of Fred Langstaff, Yorkton, Sask.



*This 16-year-old Canadian cow, Springbank Snow Countess, recently completed her tenth R.O.P. record that puts her out in front as the world's highest butterfat producer for lifetime production and second highest milk producer. She now has 9,062 lbs. butterfat and 207,050 lbs. of milk to her credit.*

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INCORPORATED 27 MAY 1870



# OLD COUNTRY LETTER

by Wm. ADAIR

WE HAVE just emerged from the fat-stock show season and once more the Aberdeen-Angus breed has won all the highest honors, including the supreme championship against all other breeds and crosses at the Smithfield Show, London, for both exhibits on the hoof and for beef carcasses. The live champion at Smithfield was an Aberdeen-Angus heifer owned by the veteran English breeder and feeder, J. J. Cridlan, Maisemore Park, Gloucester. As this heifer was Mr. Cridlan's own breeding he has great credit in this success which is ninth Smithfield supreme winner since 1910.

Mr. Cridlan is now over 80 years of age. He is engaged in the meat trade as well as in farming and all of his champions at Smithfield have been Aberdeen-Angus except one which was a first-cross between an Aberdeen-Angus and a Shorthorn. This is the Aberdeen-Angus breed's twenty-fifth pure bred overhead award at Smithfield since the records were kept in 1869. No other breed can approach such a record. It was very significant that in the final line-up for the supreme championship for cattle on the hoof at this great Show, the short-leet selected by the judges were all black-polled cattle of Scottish types. One was a Galloway which became the reserve supreme champion of all the steers in the Show and all the were either pure bred Aberdeen-Angus or crosses of that breed. His Majesty the King had two candidates in the running for supremacy. Both of these were from Windsor herd and they were the first cross-bred exhibits ever fed there. Windsor, as is well known, is a Shorthorn herd but the King agreed that his farm manager should feed several Aberdeen-Angus-Shorthorn crosses this year and two of these secured the cup and the reserve for His Majesty as the best baby-beef (under 15 months old) exhibits in the whole Show.

## Smithfield's A.A. Champion

MR. CRIDLAN'S supreme champion, as stated, was a pure bred Aberdeen-Angus heifer of the Pride family. Those Canadian visitors who saw the Royal Show at Newcastle in July may remember her as she was the reserve breed champion there to Lord Allendale's bull. She was shown at Smithfield last year and won her class. Her owner won the championship then with another pure bred Aberdeen-Angus heifer so that this was his second consecutive win. The present champion, just touching three years old, was recognized to be one of the best-fleshed beasts ever seen at a British show, and afterwards she was sold by auction to a Glasgow butcher for £250, which means that she made between £16 and £17 per live cwt., a great price surely for beef considering the depressed state of the ordinary market for this class of produce at present.

## Cross-bred Steer, Reserve

THE reserve supreme champion was a cross-bred steer shown by G. G. Reid, Lagmore, Ballindalloch, Speyside, Scotland, a son of Alex. Reid, Cragganmore, who himself won supreme honors here on two occasions—in 1925 and again in

1928. At the Edinburgh Fat Stock Show that preceded Smithfield by several days, the supreme champion for the first time in the history of the Show was a pure bred Galloway steer. The owner was J. K. Bone, Monkton, Ayrshire. This bullock was not entered for Smithfield Show and hence the best of the Galloway exhibits was not present there to meet the best candidates of the Aberdeen-Angus. He was sold at Edinburgh for £230.

But the two breeds fought out a close contest for beef carcasses at Smithfield Show. The entries for these contests are separate from the stock entered for competition on the hoof. The carcass exhibits are not shown on the hoof. Both of these two Scottish black-polled breeds, which fifty years ago were registered in the same herd book, had eleven Smithfield carcass championships at Smithfield to their credit up to this year. The Galloways had the most brilliant post-war record. Whichever won this year was accordingly to steal ahead of its rival breed. The honor was secured by a Welsh entry of an Aberdeen-Angus steer, and the reserve was an English-owned pure bred Galloway steer. The carcasses of these two winners yielded 66.6 and 68.5 per cent of their live weight, respectively. The Galloway's 68.5 per cent is perhaps one of the highest carcass yields on record.

## Friesian Imports from Holland

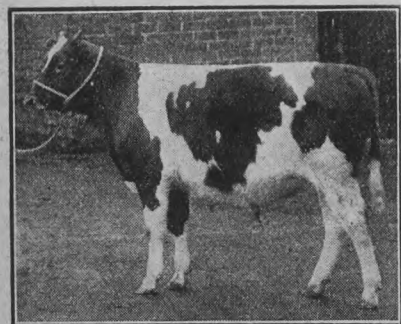
THE British Friesian Cattle Society is arranging to import around 100 head of Holsteins or Friesians from Holland in order to bring a dash of fresh blood into British herds. The foundation shipment of Friesians in Great Britain came from Holland just before war broke out in 1914. Since then we have had two importations from South Africa only one of which was recognized for registration purposes. This latest enterprise of importing more Dutch cattle is possible because Holland has been free of foot-and-mouth disease for the past six months, an exceptionally long period of immunity for that country. The cattle when they arrive will be sold by auction. But they will require to be quarantined first, for probably three months, and they will only be admitted under special permit from the Ministry of Agriculture.

## BERKSHIRE HERD SOLD

A. T. HOWE, Vernon, B.C., recently purchased the Berkshire herd that has been operated since 1921 at the Dominion Experimental Station, Summerland. The purchase totals 17 head—the herd sire, Rival Again, 12 sows and 4 gilts. Four of the sows have qualified under Advanced Registry, the others have litters under test. The gilts were from last spring's litters. A herd of Yorkshires will be established at the Summerland Station, thus bringing it into line with other stations and farms across Canada. The Berkshires taken by Mr. Howe are descended from some of the best breeding stock available in Canada, boars and sows having been purchased by the Station from such well-known breeders as the Experimental Farms Branch, University of B.C., P. J. McEwen, Wyoming, Ont.; A. Thomson, Stratford, Ont.; Oregon College of Agriculture and others. The herd was established in 1921 and progeny from it have been distributed throughout B.C. to the marked improvement of the Berkshires of that province during the past 12 years.

## FEEDING RYE AND OATS

G. H. STOCKTON, merchant and farmer of Carlyle, Sask., says he is feeding cattle this winter and will use a mixture of equal parts oats and rye, with some barley added during the finishing period. Some rusted wheat will be fed in sheaf. Rye was a good crop in that area, but oats and barley are light in weight.



Lessnessock Hugo, an Ayrshire bull bred by A. W. Montgomerie, Lessnessock, Scotland, and sold in his sale for \$775 in Canadian money to the Glasgow Corporation.

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615 lbs., owned by Hopley, O. Kelloe, Man.*

## A THRIFTY CALF

**THIS** calf was born last January and  
according to its owner, O. Hopley,  
Kelloe, Man., it received no milk after  
it was two weeks old until the first of  
June. It was raised on mealmeal which  
it is seen eating from a bucket. After  
the first of June it was given some skim-  
med milk and meat meal and ran in the  
pasture all summer. It was not given  
any grain until after threshing. The  
latter part of November when picture  
was taken, it weighed 615 lbs.

## BUYS GOOD OLD BULLS

**F. R. WRIGHT** of Rosthern, Sask.,  
called around to the office of The  
Nor'-West Farmer about the last of  
December. He had brought in a car load  
of his own stock and sold them on the  
Winnipeg market. There were 39 lambs  
in the shipment that sold at 6½ cents  
and 17 cattle and seven pigs that sold  
at varying prices.

The cattle had been on grass all  
summer and were given some grain the  
last 30 days to keep them from shrink-  
ing. The prices he received were excep-  
tionally good for grass cattle. Two  
steers sold at 5 cents, two at 4 cents and  
one at 4½ cents. These were of his  
own breeding and were sired by a real  
good Shorthorn bull. He previously  
bought several head as calves and raised  
them with these steers and they were  
of the same age and received the same  
treatment and feed, running in the same  
pasture the only difference being in their  
breeding. Two of these steers that were  
two-year-old only weighed 1,770 lbs. and  
sold at 3¾ cents and brought a total  
of \$66.37. His own steers of the same  
age brought \$116 and \$130 respectively  
a pair. A single steer that he did not  
breed himself brought only 3¼ cents or  
a total of \$27.95 whereas a single steer  
of his own breeding and same age sold  
at 4½ cents or a lump sum of \$57.15.

A yearling heifer weighing 850 lbs.  
brought 4½ cents and sold at \$38.25.  
Two old cows brought \$41.60 and \$39.87  
each. This is the best illustration we

have seen for some time of the value  
of a good bull. The extra value in these  
four head of steers would buy a good  
herd sire. In fact, Mr. Wright has  
found that he could buy real good  
Shorthorn bulls at almost beef prices  
by getting them after someone was  
through with their bull. His last bull,  
bred by the University of Saskatchewan,  
was a prize winner at the bull sale and  
was purchased by a neighbor. When he  
was through with him Mr. Wright got  
him cheap because nobody seems to want  
an old bull.

## CUTS FEED

**MASTER** Farmer, David Lawson, of  
Miami, Man., feeds all his cattle  
cut sweet clover hay and straw and  
corn silage of which has an abundance  
this year. Equal parts of barley, oats  
and rusted wheat with some oil cake,  
possibly towards spring, is the grain mix-  
ture he will feed his fattening cattle.  
The dry cows and young stock will get  
the same roughage but less grain.

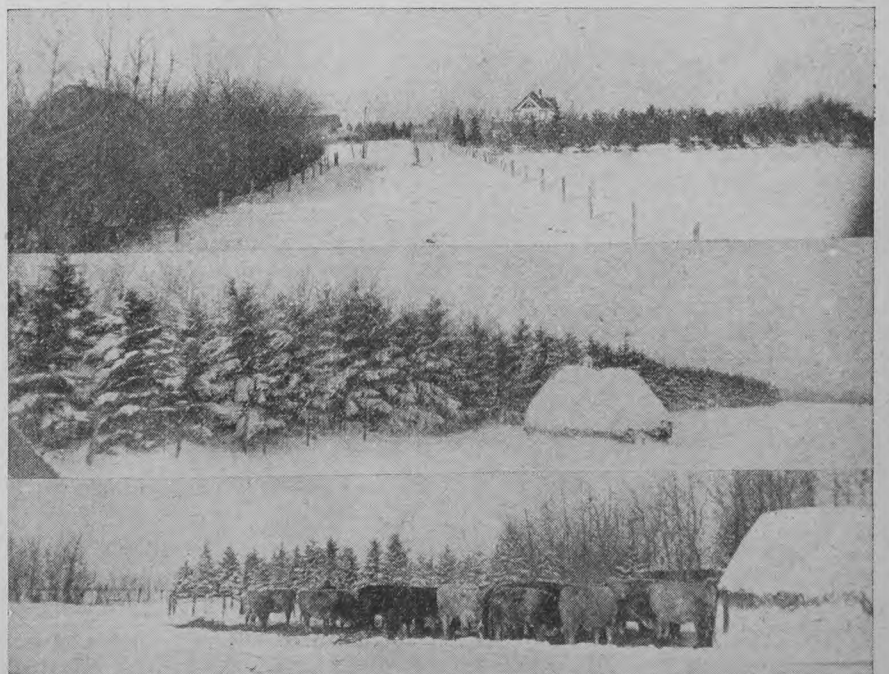
## GOOD PIGS AND WHEAT

**ARTHUR HEWLETT**, prominent far-  
mer and citizen of Manor, Sask.,  
paid The Nor'-West Farmer a brief visit  
in late November when he happened to  
be in the city with a carload of live  
stock. Included in the shipment was a  
litter of Yorkshires, eight of which  
were in the bacon litter competition and  
all graded select, weighing over 200 lbs.,  
under six months of age. Mr. Hewlett  
was also successful with his wheat crop  
too; although in the heart of the rust  
area his Reward wheat graded No. 2  
Northern.

## 24 PIGS IN A LITTER

**PRODUCTION** reached a new high in  
the Stonewall, Man., district, when  
a Yorkshire sow on the "Balstone Farm"  
gave birth to twenty-four (24) fully  
matured pigs. Mother and young, under  
the careful attention of "Dr." James  
Potter, are getting along splendidly.  
Feeding accommodation for so large a  
number was hardly sufficient and the  
new arrivals have to partake of their  
food in relays. The little strangers  
entered the world at 7 a.m., Wednesday,  
December 18, and are doing remarkably  
well. This would seem something of a  
record. We are not sure whether "Dr."  
Potter has a middle name, but we  
might suggest that he be called James  
Dafoe Potter.

"SOME men actually grow pale when  
at the seaside," declares a doctor.  
Others take good care that their wives  
don't catch them flirting.



*Winter scenes on the farm of Master Farmer F. W. McIntosh, M.L.A., Manitou, Man.  
Top—An entrance to the farmstead from the south; centre, the spruce windbreak on the  
north side; bottom, Shorthorns in the winter feed yard.*



# TIPS FOR FEEDERS

by MANITOBA and B.C. FEED BOARDS

THE members of the Manitoba Feed Board have issued a bulletin covering their recommendations for the best method of utilizing the feeds available this year in Manitoba in the feeding of horses, cattle, sheep, swine and poultry. This bulletin may be obtained by writing the publications branch, Department of Agriculture, Winnipeg. If you live outside Manitoba send five cents.

It is recommended that the work horse be fed from one to one-and-a-half pounds of grain per hundred pounds of live weight and about the same amount of hay depending on the quality of the hay and grain and the amount of work done. If a horse is at hard work and suddenly laid off, cut the grain ration by one-half and increase the hay by a similar amount.

## Feeding Farm Horses

THE British Columbia Feed Standards Board, a committee of technical experts and experienced live stock men, recommends the following feeds and feeding methods for the efficient feeding of farm horses at work.

If timothy hay is used, feed at the rate of one pound per day per 100 lbs. of live weight for the horse, feeding one-half the hay allowance at night, one-quarter in the morning, one-quarter at noon. If alfalfa or clover hay is used, feed approximately  $\frac{3}{4}$  lbs. per 100 lbs. live weight of the horse and if bran is included in the grain ration reduce its proportion or eliminate it completely.

A grain ration consisting of five parts by weight of oats to two parts of bran makes a satisfactory combination for use with timothy hay. Or five parts oats to one of bran, or straight oats for use with clover or alfalfa. About one-quarter of the total grain allowance should be fed at night; the balance equally divided between the morning and noon feeds, and a straight bran mash given in place of the regular grain feed the night before idle days.

Other suitable grain mixtures are (1) oats, five parts, bran, one part; (2) oats, three parts, rolled barley, one part; or, (3) oats, 10 parts, bran, two parts, oil-meal, one part. Salt, ad lib; carrots, if available, eight to 12 lbs. per day; any other roots in moderation in substitution for carrots. Clean oat straw in place of part of the hay allowance for idle horses and a sharp reduction in the quantity of grain fed.

## Weanling Pigs for Profits

THE answer in approximate dollars and cents per head is arrived at by taking the cost per year of running the sow, adding a reasonable service fee for the boar, plus something for the feed used by the young pigs from the time they start to eat until they are weaned and dividing into this total the number of pigs brought to weaning age. Assume for purposes of illustration two litters of eight pigs each per year, \$2 for service fee, reasonable good care for the sow between farrowings and a suitable meal mixture during the nursing period of eight weeks per litter. The result at present average feed prices for the three Western provinces works out as follows: Feed, pasture, hay, roots or other feeds for periods between farrowings, approximate farm value, \$18; two service fees, \$4; grain feed for 16 weeks nursing period, about 1,500 lbs., value \$18. Total cost per year for one sow, \$40; pigs raised to weaning age, 16; cost per pig, \$2.50. During the "idle" period, the grain ration upon which the foregoing estimate is based is a mixture of equal parts of barley and oats, plus pasture in summer and clover or alfalfa hay in winter, and a little tankage, the grain allowance being 2 lbs. of the mixture for each 100 lbs. of the sow weighs, and all the grass or hay she will consume. For the nursing period the ration figured on is compounded of ground oats and barley, 200 lbs. each; shorts, 200 lbs.; bran, 100 lbs.; and tankage, 20 lbs. Allowance per day for a 300 or 400-lb. sow should be between

12 and 16 lbs. A few other cost items might be included, such as wear and tear on the sow, overhead expenses of operation, what the young pigs consume before weaning and the like. However, leaving these out of the account it is plain that weanling pigs sold at \$2.50 or less lose money for their producers and by the same token should be good buying at that price for the man who wants pigs. Three to \$3.50 per head should be the minimum selling price for weanlings under present conditions if the producer figures he should have anything at all over feed costs as return for operating his sows.—B.C. Feed Standards Board.

## Dairy Cattle Requirements

COWS producing milk require from 12 to 15 gallons of water daily and from 2 to  $2\frac{1}{4}$  pounds of hay or green feed per 100 lbs. of the cow's weight. When silage is fed, feed one pound of hay and three pounds of silage for each 100 lbs. of live weight. Cows producing 25 lbs. of milk a day require one pound of grain for each 3 to  $4\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. of milk depending on the quality of the hay fed. Alfalfa and clover hay are the best roughages for dairy cows and when these are available there is less need for the feeding of oil meal and other high protein feeds. When they are fed the grain ration can consist of two parts oats and one part ground barley or wheat. When clover or alfalfa are not available from 10 to 20 per cent of oil meal should be fed with the oats and barley or wheat. Oat sheaves where of reasonably good quality are superior to prairie hay in feed value. Roots have about the same value as ensilage. Dairy cattle should have free access to salt at all times or it should be fed at the rate of about two ounces per cow per day.—Manitoba Feed Board.

## Fattening Rations for Cattle

FOR fattening cattle the use of self-feeders is considered sound practice. It saves labor; it allows the animals to get a full feed of grain; it shortens the fattening period; it eliminates gorging and subsequent stalling. The fattening period varies from three to six months depending on age and condition of cattle and quality of feeds. Fattening cattle should be fed about equal parts by weight (that is pound for pound) of grain and dry roughage. The rations should consist largely of roughage at the beginning of the feeding period; later the amount of roughage should be restricted and grain fed liberally. Water and salt should be available at all times.

Grains for the beginning of the feeding period should be equal parts of oats and barley or wheat, or both. For finishing feed one part oats and three parts barley. Feed-wheat or re-cleaned screenings may replace up to half of the barley. If roughage is less than half sweet clover or alfalfa add 5 per cent linseed oil meal to the grain ration. If no clover or alfalfa is fed give 10 per cent oil meal.—Manitoba Feed Board.

## Rations for Pregnant Ewes

THE breeding ewe will eat from three to five pounds of roughage a day depending on size of the ewe and quality of the feed. When good roughage such as alfalfa or sweet clover hay is used and late lambing is followed, little if any grain is necessary. If good straw and hay is fed up to half the ration and the remainder is alfalfa or sweet clover it may be advisable to feed some grain to keep the flock in thrifty condition. Oats with either barley or wheat and wheat screenings are suitable—from  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. of grain or screenings per ewe per day.

When the roughage is poor and the ewes thin it will be necessary to feed from  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$  lbs. of grain per day. Ewes that lamb during the months of March and April require a liberal supply of feed to ensure that the lambs receive sufficient nourishment. Well cured alfalfa or sweet clover hay is most valuable at this time and in addition the grain

## MISCELLANEOUS

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ration should be stepped up to about 1½ lbs. per day.

Iodized salt should be provided for the ewes at all times.—Manitoba Feed Board.

## Oat Hulls Valueless to Pigs

**IN THE** recommendations for feeding swine a warning is sounded with respect to the feeding of low quality light weight oats. Pigs cannot digest the fibre such as the hulls of oats and barley. For older pigs hulls are useless but not injurious but for young pigs, hulls are harmful.

Owing to the high fibre content of the 1935 crop of oats and barley, these grains after being ground should be sifted through mosquito netting or fine mesh screen to remove a portion of the hulls, when fed to pigs weighing less than 70 lbs.

## HUNTING COYOTES

by MARVIN MULLINS

**THE** average hunter lays away his gun in the fall when game bird shooting is over, and does very little hunting until the following fall.

I owned a high power rifle, and knowing that coyotes were in my section of the country I decided to do some hunting in the winter. I thought that I was a fairly accurate shot with the rifle, so late in the fall when the fur was prime I set out to hunt coyotes.

I knew about where to find them. Early in the morning they would be on the go. Sleeping during the warm part of the day, then hit the trail in the afternoon.

Sunny hill sides, south side of straw stacks, tall grass or weeds were the most likely places to find them during the day.

I always carried my rifle loaded and ready, for I have often jumped them out of grass or weeds rather unexpectedly. If I thought there might be a coyote in a hay slough or weed patch, I would approach the place slowly and carefully, coming up against the wind, this is very important. Then if possible I would hide behind something, and yet have a clear view of the place where I thought the coyote might be sleeping. Then I would shout just once as loud as I could. If an animal was in the place it would invariably spring to its feet and look in all directions, trying to locate the source of the cry, now is when you will have to look sharply, for even if the animal does not see anything it will usually start to slink away in the general direction it was going when it came to the sleeping grounds.

## Shout Loudly and Shoot Accurately

**IF** you have tracked the animal to where you think it is sleeping you will know the general direction in which it is traveling. They usually travel against the wind but not always.

By keeping quiet and not scaring the animal you stand a good chance for a shot, but make it a sure shot if possible, for they sure can run after you throw some lead at them.

If you see a coyote several hundred yards away and know it has not seen you, if you shout loud enough for it to hear you it will stop and look around in all directions trying to locate the source of the cry.

In a grain country they like to prowl around straw stacks, and they also like to sleep on the stacks right up near the top on the sunny side, so they can see all around and if they see you approaching they will leap over the top of the stack and run from you keeping the stack between you.

## Field Glasses Help

**IF** you have or can get a pair of field glasses, it is a good idea to scan the sunny side of stacks from a good distance and if you see an animal sleeping on the stack you can soon plan how best to approach the game.

If you come to stacks look for a bed up near the top and perhaps you will

A protein supplement such as skimmed milk or tankage should be added to the grain ration for pigs weighing up to 150 lbs. For pigs up to 60 lbs. they recommend 150 lbs. sifted oats, 100 lbs. sifted barley, 50 lbs. of rolled wheat and 30 lbs. tankage. For growing pigs up to 150 lbs.—ground barley or part rolled wheat, 300 lbs.; ground oats, 100 lbs. and tankage, 24 to 40 lbs. For fattening feed 400 lbs. ground barley and 100 lbs. ground oats. Tankage if fed with this need not exceed 10 to 20 lbs. They also recommend that from ½ to 1 lb. of iodized salt be fed with each 100 lbs. of grain mixed thoroughly. A mineral mixture consisting of 50 lbs. slack coal, 30 lbs. ground limestone and 20 lbs. salt be kept where the pigs can have all they want.—Manitoba Feed Board.

find some scraggly gray hair, if so it is likely that a coyote has been sleeping there. Of course foxes sleep on stacks also but if coyotes are numerous in a country foxes are scarce generally.

If there is no snow on the ground wear some color of clothing that will harmonize with the prevailing color, and have cap or coat to match.

Always be watchful. I have hunted all day long and returned within a mile of home, only to find an animal prowling along or jump one out of its sleeping nest. Then no matter how tired you "have been" you are quick and alive with the zest of the chase.

## Wear a White Suit

**WHEN** snow is on the ground, you will have far better results if you wear a white suit.

I decided that I should have a white suit for snow hunting. So I bought several yards of white duck of a heavy grade. Then using a blue denim jacket and a pair of overalls for a pattern my sister and I made me a white jacket and a pair of white overalls. Of course, these articles can be purchased ready made but I had ideas of my own which we worked out in the suit, for instance I used strings instead of buttons for fasteners, also made the pockets extra large for carrying shells. This outfit replaced a jacket and overalls and was quite warm.

We also made a large slip on cap that tied with a string over my regular cap, hiding the black cap altogether.

## Gloves and Mittens

**I THEN** made a large pair of mittens that slipped on over my regular mittens. When hunting in cold weather I wear a pair of jersey gloves with a large pair of mittens over, then when I want to shoot I can sling the mittens off, and still my fingers keep fairly warm while I am shooting and reloading. But, my oh my how cold my fingers used to get, before I thought of the gloves. If you wish you can fasten the mittens to a string so that when you sling them off they will not fall in the snow and get wet.

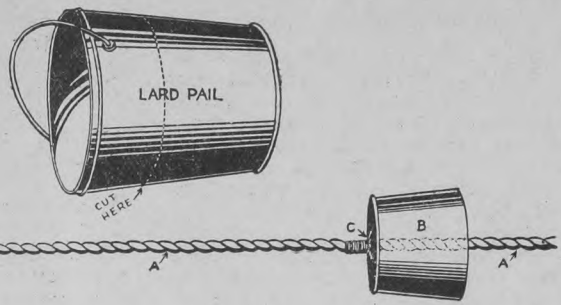
Coyotes depend a great deal upon their nose, but they can see pretty well also, and you can judge for yourself what a difference it would make when you are out on the white snow, if you are dressed in white or some dark color clothes.

I would like to add a word of caution here about your gun, if you hunt when it is real cold, do not use anything but the lightest thinnest oil you can get for the action of the gun. And do not carry it into a warm house when returning from a hunt, rather wrap it up in a cloth that will keep out the snow, and leave it outside, for it will sweat in a warm room and if not wiped dry and greased at once it will rust badly, and it is better to clean the gun after each hunt.



# FARM MECHANICS

A method of using two lard pails on a rope to prevent mice from getting at grain sacks as used by a reader of The Nor'-West Farmer.



**TO KEEP MICE FROM BAGS**  
MICKY MOUSE may be quite amusing upon the silver screen; but the depredations wrought by his numerous rural friends, and relations fail miserably to appeal to my sense of humor.

Around our farm, grain bags appear to be their favorite diet. Consequently, I gnashed my teeth in wrath, whenever I needed to bag some grain; and found the first, and the next, and the next, and numerous other bags, very artistically chewed full of holes.

In desperation I evolved an idea. And believe me, the Mickey Mouses (or Mice?) hereabouts will have to starve to death on mere wheat henceforth. Here's how!

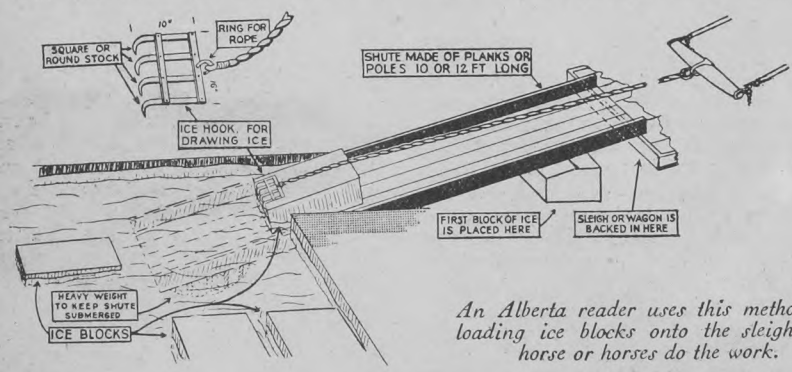
Take two empty 20-pound lard pails, cut down to about one half original size. Now punch hole in centre of bottom, large enough to allow a strong rope to pass through. Cut three strips of tin, half-inch wide, by four inches long. Bend at right angles about one-inch from end. Solder these around edge of hole. The above instructions apply to both pails.

Next, thread them upon the rope, back to back; i.e.: bells facing away from each other.

Stretch rope across building where you wish to keep your bags; separate the mouse excluders until there is room to hang sacks across rope. Fix excluders in place by lashing tin strips to rope with twine.—E.A.H., Alta.

## MAKING ICE EASY

THE accompanying illustration shows how to gather ice easily. First a hole is cut in the ice and a piece of ice is sawed out about four or five feet long one end sloping for the chute. The chute is made of poles or plank and is put in the water with a heavy piece of iron on lower end to sink it. An old mower wheel will do. A block of ice will do on which to rest the other end of chute. The sleigh or wagon is backed under or up to chute. A block of ice is cut out and above over to chute and

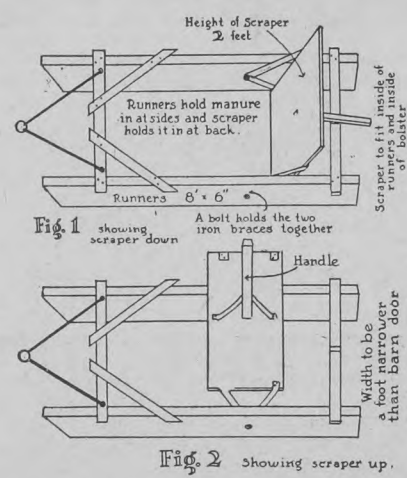


An Alberta reader uses this method of loading ice blocks onto the sleigh. A horse or horses do the work.



Joe Del Frari and two friends operating home-made ice-saw, Coon Lake, near Baldwinton, Sask.

the hook is thrown onto it and a long rope from hook extends up over sleigh and team is hooked onto the rope and the block of ice is hauled up onto the sleigh.—M.S.W., Alta.



## CLEANER AND SPREADER

ILLUSTRATED herewith is a barn cleaner and manure spreader combined. I don't have to load or unload the manure with this cleaner. All I do is hitch my horses to it and open my two barn doors (I have a barn door at each end of my barn) and drive through the barn and the barn is cleaned. When I want to spread the manure in the field I just lift the handle of the scraper a little and keep on driving until it is all emptied. Or if I want to dump it on the pile I lift it right up clear as in Fig. 2. For those who have only one barn door in use they can easily turn it around by hand when in the barn as it is not half as heavy as a stone boat. There are no planks on top, only the crossbar and braces, scraper and bolster. You use a fork to take the manure of the stalls and throw it in the centre of the driveway and the cleaner takes it out. This cleaner can also be used to

remove snow from around the buildings. —P.L., Sask.

## MANITOBA'S SEED FAIR

THE Provincial Seed Fair of Manitoba will be held the week of February 8 to 15, the same week as the annual bonspiel. In addition to wheat, oats, barley, rye, grasses, etc., and a special display of corn, there will be educational features displayed by Government institutions and commercial concerns. The fair, under the auspices of Manitoba Seed Growers' Association, the Dominion Seed Branch and the Manitoba Department of Agriculture, will be held in Eaton's Annex.

## A NEW WORLD'S CHAMPION

A WHITE Leghorn pullet owned by the Saitama Experimental Station in Japan has established a new world's egg laying record for one year. She laid 359 eggs in 365 days, a production percentage of 98.36, and beat the record made by Dauntless Dereen, owned by M. H. Rutledge, Sardis, B.C., by a total of two eggs and slightly more than one-half of one per cent in production percentage. Some year one of these fast-laying White Leghorns is bound to ring the bell with a perfect score of 365 eggs in 365 days. Breeders may then set their sights for the two-eggs-a-day-hen.

# BEANS IN B.C.

A B.C. reader asks why beans suitable for pork and beans canning, as well as other sorts, aren't produced in the province. Beans, he says, are imported from Japan, Belgium, Austria, Roumania, France, Italy, the United States, even Madagascar, some for sale as dry beans but the major portion for canning allegedly with pork.

Beans are not largely grown in B.C. because of unfavorable soil and climatic conditions. Some are grown in the Ashcroft-Kamloops-Lillooet area and in the Okanagan, but the total volume is small. The variety is chiefly the small white bean of the Lady Washington type and market is found in the Coast cities or with the canneries. No special attention is given the crop for the reason that it is not a paying proposition in a large way. It is a small lot production proposition, surplus over the grower's home requirements usually being traded out at the stores.

The Lower Fraser Valley is not suitable for production due to wet weather

or not enough moisture in the growing season, fogs, unsuitable soil conditions and the danger of disease, or, of the crop being bad in color. In the Okanagan, on high-priced irrigated lands, cash returns have not been satisfactory. Elsewhere in B.C. very little attention has been given the crop. The best explanation appears to be that beans are not a profitable crop, or haven't "caught on" or may be purchased in the East or imported at lower prices than they can be grown in B.C. The favored variety for canning is the Kotoshi, a Japanese production. Ontario produces the bulk of the beans grown in Canada and supplies nearly all the small white kinds used in pork and beans canning. Production there in 1934 was about 770,000 bushels from some 40,000 acres. Total production in B.C. runs from 50 to 100 tons annually. On Agassiz Experimental Farm the yield of white navy beans over a five-year average, 1925-1929, was 1,449 lbs. per acre, or approximately 25 bushels.

# KILLING WARBLER

THE Manitoba Dairy Farms Limited at Marchand, Manitoba, have been treating their herd of 700 head of cattle for three consecutive years now for warbles and are pleased with the results they have had. E. S. Barnard, manager of the Manitoba Dairy Farms, was kind enough to send us a detailed statement of the number of cattle treated and the number of warbles found in the backs of the cattle at the time of each treatment. A standard Warble Fly preparation was used, mixing one pound of the preparation with one gallon of luke warm soft water, thoroughly mixed and kept well stirred. Instead of applying this to the cow's back with a brush they applied it with a spring bottom oil can directly into the cyst or warble lump. The lump was first found with the hand then the mixture applied. There is some danger of missing some of the warbles especially the smaller ones by this method as compared to applying it to

the whole back with a brush but the results obtained at Marchand speak for themselves. If all farmers in a community would treat all of the cattle it would only be a few years until the warble fly would be practically eradicated. Everyone knows the distress that warble or heel flies cause cattle in the summer time when they run all over the pasture looking for a water hole to get into or some dark barn to hide in to get away from these pests when they should be out grazing and putting on beef or manufacturing milk.

At Marchand they start to treat the cattle in the spring when it is apparent from the condition of the warbles that they may soon be expected to emerge from the animals back. The treatment is repeated every 21 days for four treatments.

A tabulation of the results are as follows:

Year 1933—First application, March 21. Total animals available for treatment, 758.		
	Number animals treated	Number Warbles
First application .....	241	1,275
Second application .....	290	2,434
Third application .....	344	1,730
Fourth application .....	214	648
Total individual applications .....	1,089	Total Warbles 6,087
Year 1934—First application, April 5. Total animals, 700.		
	Number animals treated	Number Warbles
First application .....	115	386
Second application .....	116	420
Third application .....	92	170
Fourth application .....	76	128
Total individual applications .....	399	Total Warbles 1,113
Year 1935—First application, April 4. Total animals, 658.		
	Number animals treated	Number Warbles
First application .....	49	117
Second application .....	92	233
Third application .....	90	235
Fourth application .....	33	68
Total individual applications .....	264	Total Warbles 653
Total time required for the above work, one man, 24 days .....		
Total material for this three-year period .....		
Supplies .....		
Total cost of above work .....		
Average cost per animal per year, .04c.		



LIVE

BOTH ended with a loss. The number of head of December is a much week, while. However, prices rose held steady head of Canada to week most tage of the cent duty in weight, about one a year ago \$4.50.

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THE WHEAT SITUATION

THINGS have been happening fast in wheat since our last review. Argentina has pegged its wheat market at 90 cents and is offering wheat, but selling little or none, at prices above Canadian quotations. In fact, wheat exports from the Argentina have practically ceased, though corn and rye are moving to European markets. In regard to price as between Argentina and Canadian wheat, it has changed about 35 cents a bushel in recent months. Formerly Canadian wheat was about 30 cents above Argentina, now it is five cents below. There is a strong undertone in the Canadian wheat trade as indicated by the fact the buyers are contracting for lake boat space now so that it will be available when the Lake route opens next spring and are also buying wheat at a premium for May delivery. In other words, overseas buyers of Canadian wheat are contracting in advance for both wheat and boat space, something, we are told, that has not been seen for several years.

Another important, though not unexpected development, was the killing of the AAA (Agricultural Adjustment Act) in the U.S. by the United States Supreme Court, thus cancelling the processing tax on flour. Millers and flour users in the U.S. are said to have let their flour bins get pretty low in anticipation of just such a development, thus avoiding paying the tax. And now, presumably, they will be inclined to fill up the vacancies. No doubt a good deal of Canadian wheat and flour now in bond in the U.S. will be sold in that country.

The newly appointed Wheat Board is said to be facilitating the movement of wheat by exporters in response to the

yards was 439,683

IMPORTS

100 live hogs are ly into B.C. from value, together with products imported, 10,000. This number C. would consume 10 tons of grain, of skimmed milk, vegetables, small rape pasture and

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BOOTLEGGING POTATOES

SOME difficulty is being met with in the Lower Fraser Valley area of B.C. in persuading Chinese vegetable growers to conform with the regulations of the Vegetable Marketing Board, especially in the marketing of potatoes. All producers within a specified area are required to market as per orders issued by the Board which has set up quotas for deliveries and fixed minimum prices for sale. In August, 14 Chinese producers were haled into court in Vancouver charged with crashing a barricade at a bridgehead on Lulu Island erected by provincial police to stop the bootlegging of spuds. A test case was made of one of the accused but the prosecution failed to prove that the potatoes involved had been produced within the controlled area. A general tightening up of the regulations is contemplated. Chinese who produce a heavy tonnage of potatoes within the area, practically all on rented

land, claim to be in the position of having to find the rent money for their white landlords and at the same time are restricted in the marketing of their crop. They want the regulations relaxed. They are willing to sell spuds at whatever price the market will pay. As any relaxation in the regulations would render the marketing scheme ineffective there is small chance of provincial board agreeing to this request. Not improbably Chinese operators will challenge the validity of the provincial act in the courts. Once before they succeeded in wrecking a potato marketing scheme by carrying a case to the Privy Council in London. Counsel in the case in reference claimed that the provincial act was without effect due to its having been passed prior to the enacting of the Dominion Marketing Act from which its authority is derived.

TOMATOES SOLD WELL

UNDER orderly marketing last season producers of hothouse tomatoes in B.C. realized approximately a dollar per crate more for their crop during June than was realized in 1934. June is taken as the most suitable month for comparison since it is the season of heaviest production and, ordinarily, lowest prices. In 1934, average prices at Victoria for the different grades were as follows: No. 1, \$1.61; No. 2, 99 cents; dessert, 93 cents. In June, last year, for the same grades average prices were \$2.63, \$2.23 and \$1.95. Very few "kicks" from producers were registered during the season. Apparently 95 per cent or better were satisfied with results. At any rate by a ten to one vote they elected to continue the scheme and re-elected practically the same board to carry on during the coming year. Certain large retail stores and chains in Vancouver objected to the scheme on the ground that prices were kept so high that consumptive demand was reduced. However, no special difficulty was experienced in marketing the crop. It was sold clear across Canada, Ontario and Quebec taking a substantial volume. The system of marketing is for the agency representing the board to market the crop on a commission basis of 7½ cents per 20-lb. crate. The agency receives the tomatoes, packs if necessary, ships, sells, makes advances to growers and sets the price locally. The price outside the province is the market price at time of arrival of shipments in different

markets. The board, under which the agency operates, organizes orderly marketing, arranges quotas, issues orders re shipments and otherwise supervises in the producers' interests. It consists of a chairman at \$900 per year and two members at \$720. The organization totals 240 producers. Volume of business this season was 170,000 cases of cucumbers and tomatoes.

B.C. DAIRY LIVE STOCK

THE proportion of dairy cows under test in B.C., approximately 6 per cent of the total, is unsatisfactory, and effort will be made to increase interest in testing. B.C., according to the official estimates, leads the Dominion average butter-fat production per cow, with 200 to 225 lbs. per cow as against 165 lbs. for all Canada. This excellent average might be increased, government officials say, if more dairy farmers would test and detect and cull out their low producers. There are 110,000 head of dairy live stock in B.C., of which 67,000 head are in the Fraser Valley. The number of pure bred dairy cattle is 20,000.

ALLAN C. LESLIE, Watrous, Sask., of six-horse Clydesdale fame, bought the good Shorthorn breeding female, Miss Ramsden 12th, from Matthew S. Longmuir, Grainlands, Sask.



## LIVE STOCK MARKETS

**B**OTH cattle and hog prices strengthened some over the holiday period. The number of cattle arriving on the Winnipeg market during the last week of December was over 4,000 head which is a much larger run than usual for that week, which as a rule is rather quiet. However, there was a good demand and prices rose in some cases and at least held strong. There were about 1,400 head of stock moved from Western Canada to American markets during the week most of which were taking advantage of the removal on January 1 of one cent duty a pound on cattle over 700 lbs. in weight. Prices on top steers were just about one dollar a hundred higher than a year ago; i.e., \$5.75 as compared to \$4.50.

The marketings of cattle in Canada in 1935 were about 139,000 head more than in 1934. Those going to the stock yards totalling 839,817 head.

Hog prices rose from 50 cents to one dollar during the last week of December attributed to the Ukrainian holiday when a great deal of fresh pork is eaten. Prices at Winnipeg jumped on hogs from \$7.85 to \$8.50 as compared to a price of \$8.00 one year ago.

Western Canada again marketed a little more than half of all the hogs marketed in Canada in 1935, a total of 1,608,426 hogs for the three prairie provinces as compared to 1,361,529 hogs for all Eastern Canada. This is about 105,095 hogs less than were marketed in Western Canada in 1934 but there were 16,892 more hogs marketed in Eastern Canada than there were the previous year. This is a complete change round from the first six months of 1935. At first Eastern Canada started falling off and Western Canada gaining but since September the East has been gaining in her hog marketings and Western Canada losing ground.

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number going to stock yards was 439,683 head for all Canada.

### B.C. HOG IMPORTS

**M**ORE than 150,000 live hogs are brought annually into B.C. from the prairies. Their value, together with that of other pork products imported, is approximately \$2,000,000. This number of hogs finished in B.C. would consume approximately 90,000 tons of grain, millions of gallons of skimmed milk, much cull fruit and vegetables, small potatoes, clover and rape pasture and general farm waste. In brief, would give a better balance to B.C. agriculture, besides producing a gross income of a couple of millions. To stimulate interest in hog production the Provincial Department of Agriculture last fall distributed some 100 sows to 80 farmers in the Lower Fraser area between Chilliwack and New Westminster not now raising hogs. This is a first step in promoting production and perhaps not a large one, but if promotion work of the nature is continued progressively the final result may be a vastly increased hog population on B.C. farms. If B.C. should succeed in producing her entire requirements in pork products, Alberta hog raisers would be deprived of their most important market.

### WANT SELLING AGENT IN CHINA

**B**C. Holstein-Friesian breeders consider the Orient as an important outlet for the right type of milking stock and have recommended that a resident selling agent be stationed at Shanghai or Hong Kong. Australia, which is much closer to China, has been supplying much of the dairy stock sold there during the past few years but lately has been pretty well out of the market due to shipping poor stock. The time is opportune, B.C. breeders think, for re-establishing the Canadian Holstein. No official action in the matter has so far been taken.

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## BOOTLEGGING POTATOES

**S**OME difficulty is being met with in the Lower Fraser Valley area of B.C. in persuading Chinese vegetable growers to conform with the regulations of the Vegetable Marketing Board, especially in the marketing of potatoes. All producers within a specified area are required to market as per orders issued by the Board which has set up quotas for deliveries and fixed minimum prices for sale. In August, 14 Chinese producers were haled into court in Vancouver charged with crashing a barricade at a bridgehead on Lulu Island erected by provincial police to stop the bootlegging of spuds. A test case was made of one of the accused but the prosecution failed to prove that the potatoes involved had been produced within the controlled area. A general tightening up of the regulations is contemplated. Chinese who produce a heavy tonnage of potatoes within the area, practically all on rented

land, claim to be in the position of having to find the rent money for their white landlords and at the same time are restricted in the marketing of their crop. They want the regulations relaxed. They are willing to sell spuds at whatever price the market will pay. As any relaxation in the regulations would render the marketing scheme ineffective there is small chance of provincial board agreeing to this request. Not improbably Chinese operators will challenge the validity of the provincial act in the courts. Once before they succeeded in wrecking a potato marketing scheme by carrying a case to the Privy Council in London. Counsel in the case in reference claimed that the provincial act was without effect due to its having been passed prior to the enacting of the Dominion Marketing Act from which its authority is derived.

## THE WHEAT SITUATION

**T**HINGS have been happening fast in wheat since our last review. Argentina has pegged its wheat market at 90 cents and is offering wheat, but selling little or none, at prices above Canadian quotations. In fact, wheat exports from the Argentina have practically ceased, though corn and rye are moving to European markets. In regard to price as between Argentina and Canadian wheat, it has changed about 35 cents a bushel in recent months. Formerly Canadian wheat was about 30 cents above Argentina, now it is five cents below. There is a strong undertone in the Canadian wheat trade as indicated by the fact the buyers are contracting for lake boat space now so that it will be available when the Lake route opens next spring and are also buying wheat at a premium for May delivery. In other words, overseas buyers of Canadian wheat are contracting in advance for both wheat and boat space, something, we are told, that has not been seen for several years.

Another important, though not unexpected development, was the killing of the AAA (Agricultural Adjustment Act) in the U.S. by the United States Supreme Court, thus cancelling the processing tax on flour. Millers and flour users in the U.S. are said to have let their flour bins get pretty low in anticipation of just such a development, thus avoiding paying the tax. And now, presumably, they will be inclined to fill up the vacancies. No doubt a good deal of Canadian wheat and flour now in bond in the U.S. will be sold in that country.

The newly appointed Wheat Board is said to be facilitating the movement of wheat by exporters in response to the

## TOMATOES SOLD WELL

**U**NDER orderly marketing last season producers of hothouse tomatoes in B.C. realized approximately a dollar per crate more for their crop during June than was realized in 1934. June is taken as the most suitable month for comparison since it is the season of heaviest production and, ordinarily, lowest prices. In 1934, average prices at Victoria for the different grades were as follows: No. 1, \$1.61; No. 2, 99 cents; dessert, 93 cents. In June, last year, for the same grades average prices were \$2.63, \$2.23 and \$1.95. Very few "kicks" from producers were registered during the season. Apparently 95 per cent or better were satisfied with results. At any rate by a ten to one vote they elected to continue the scheme and re-elected practically the same board to carry on during the coming year. Certain large retail stores and chains in Vancouver objected to the scheme on the ground that prices were kept so high that consumptive demand was reduced. However, no special difficulty was experienced in marketing the crop. It was sold clear across Canada, Ontario and Quebec taking a substantial volume. The system of marketing is for the agency representing the board to market the crop on a commission basis of 7½ cents per 20-lb. crate. The agency receives the tomatoes, packs if necessary, ships, sells, makes advances to growers and sets the price locally. The price outside the province is the market price at time of arrival of shipments in different

markets. The board, under which the agency operates, organizes orderly marketing, arranges quotas, issues orders re shipments and otherwise supervises in the producers' interests. It consists of a chairman at \$900 per year and two members at \$720. The organization totals 240 producers. Volume of business this season was 170,000 cases of cucumbers and tomatoes.

### B.C. DAIRY LIVE STOCK

**T**HE proportion of dairy cows under test in B.C., approximately 6 per cent of the total, is unsatisfactory, and effort will be made to increase interest in testing. B.C., according to the official estimates, leads the Dominion average butter-fat production per cow, with 200 to 225 lbs. per cow as against 165 lbs. for all Canada. This excellent average might be increased, government officials say, if more dairy farmers would test and detect and cull out their low producers. There are 110,000 head of dairy live stock in B.C., of which 67,000 head are in the Fraser Valley. The number of pure bred dairy cattle is 20,000.

**A**LLAN C. LESLIE, Watrous, Sask., of six-horse Clydesdale fame, bought the good Shorthorn breeding female, Miss Ramsden 12th, from Matthew S. Longmuir, Grainlands, Sask.



# \$5,000 IN CASH PRIZES

## For Those Who Can Select a Winning List of Popular Girls' Names

The Nor'-West Farmer, Western Canada's Oldest Rural Magazine, offers \$5,000.00 in 100 Cash Prizes to those who select in their correct, or nearest correct order of popularity the 15 most popular girl names from the 20 names listed below.

**ANNE  
ANNETTE  
BARBARA  
CAROLE  
CECILE**

**CONSTANCE  
ELIZABETH  
EMELIE  
HELEN  
JANET**

**JESSIE  
JOAN  
KATHERINE  
LORNA  
MARIE**

**MARY  
NORMA  
PATRICIA  
SHIRLEY  
YVONNE**

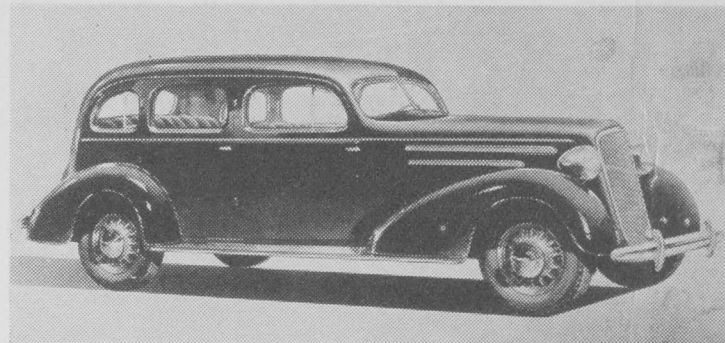
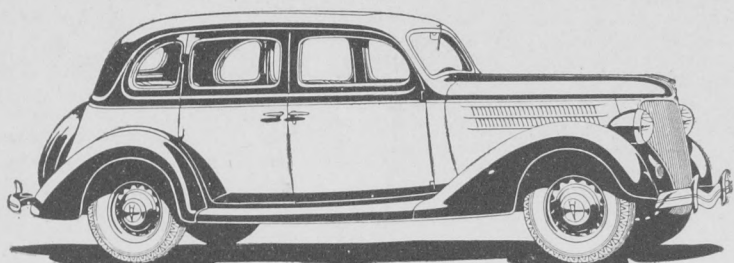
The 15 winning names, in the order of their popularity will be determined by balloting under the Proportional Representation System of election. There is no question of the fairness of this method. The correct list will be determined solely from an actual count of all the ballots cast. Official ballot forms will be provided free, upon request to The Contest Editor, The Nor'-West Farmer, P.O. Box 2958, Winnipeg, Man.

## Choice of 3 New 1936 Automobiles

Winners of the three \$1,000.00 Grand Prizes in The Nor'-West Farmer Popular Girls' Name Contest, if they prefer an automobile instead of the Cash Prize, have the choice of one of these three cars—

**New 1936 Chevrolet Sedan — New 1936 Ford Sedan — New 1936 Plymouth Sedan**

Delivery of car will be made to winner's address with manufacturer's full guarantee which covers each new car purchased.



## Three First Grand Awards of \$1,000.00 Each

<b>FIRST PRIZE</b> —Goes to the person whose list is nearest correct.....	<b>\$1,000.00</b>
<b>SECOND PRIZE</b> — For the second nearest correct list.....	<b>1,000.00</b>
<b>THIRD PRIZE</b> —For the third nearest correct list.....	<b>1,000.00</b>
<b>FOURTH PRIZE</b> — For the fourth nearest correct list.....	<b>500.00</b>
<b>FIFTH PRIZE</b> —For the fifth nearest correct list.....	<b>400.00</b>
<b>SIXTH PRIZE</b> —For the sixth nearest correct list.....	<b>300.00</b>
<b>SEVENTH PRIZE</b> —For the seventh nearest correct list.....	<b>200.00</b>
<b>EIGHTH PRIZE</b> — For the eighth nearest correct list.....	<b>100.00</b>
<b>NINETY-TWO OTHER CASH PRIZES FROM.....</b>	<b>\$3.00 to \$50.00</b>

This contest is open to anyone living in Canada, west of The Great Lakes. All can compete in this most fascinating winter contest, and become eligible to share in the 100 Cash Prizes which will be awarded to the 100 fortunate contestants.

## EXTRA PRIZES

### 10—Brand New 1936 Radios—10

Including Stewart-Warner — R.C.A. Victor  
Canadian General Electric — Delco All-Electric  
BEING GIVEN FREE TO FIGURE PUZZLE FANS

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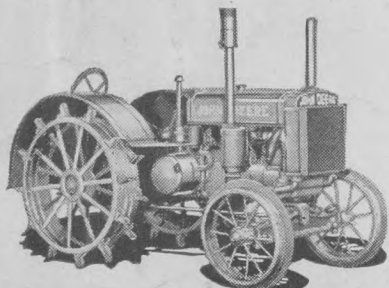
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Now, you can get John Deere economical power to meet your needs exactly—the Model D for large acreage and the heavier jobs; the AR for lighter jobs or as a supplementary tractor.

Check over these John Deere Tractors for yourself . . . their speed . . . power . . . smoothness . . . performance . . . simplicity . . . straight-line transmission of power . . . absence of all bevel gears that consume power . . . accessibility . . . their ruggedness in every detail.

Send coupon below to branch house nearest you for full information about the one that fits your needs. Still better, make it a point to see your John Deere dealer. Arrange for your John Deere Tractor NOW—before the spring rush starts.



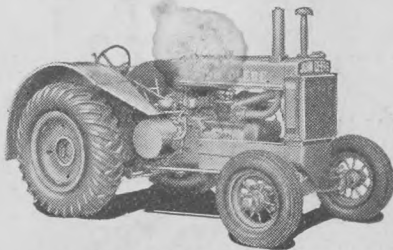
JOHN DEERE MODEL D

Left—The John Deere Model D

Handles a four-bottom plow in many soils, a three-bottom plow under practically any condition. Three speeds forward:  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $3\frac{1}{4}$ , and  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles per hour.

Right—The John Deere Model AR

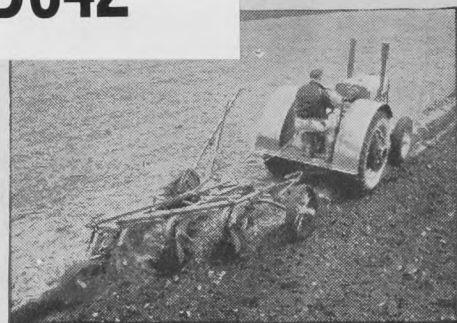
Handles the load ordinarily pulled by a six-horse team. Four forward speeds: 2, 3, 4, and  $6\frac{1}{4}$  miles per hour. Integral power shaft. Rubber tires are extra.



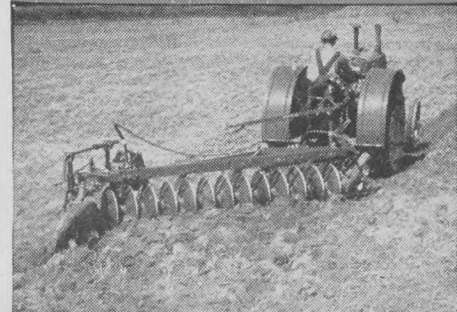
JOHN DEERE MODEL AR

GET THE FEEL OF THE WHEEL  
ASK YOUR DEALER FOR A DEMONSTRATION

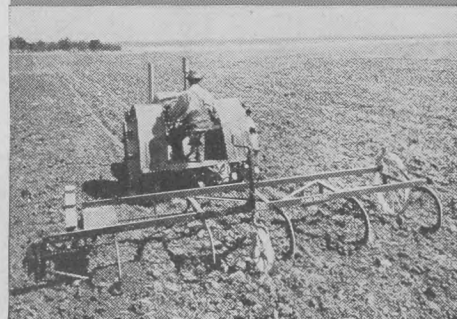
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QUALITY FARM EQUIPMENT, FOR NEARLY A CENTURY



John Deere Model D on rubber tires handling a John Deere 3-Bottom Plow. The Model D has three speeds forward—the right one for every job.



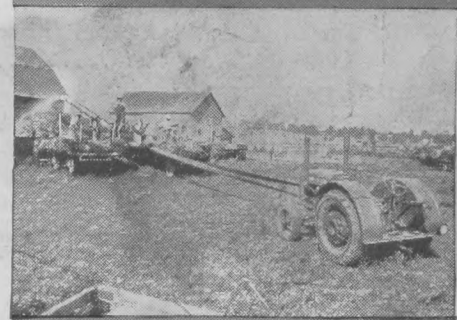
The Model AR making short work of a big job of disk tilling with a John Deere Disk Tiller. Four forward speeds. Power shaft is integral.



John Deere 12-Foot Rod Weeder making fast work of cultivating a fallow field behind a John Deere Model D Tractor. It's easy to keep fields weed-free with this outfit.



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☐ Model D

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